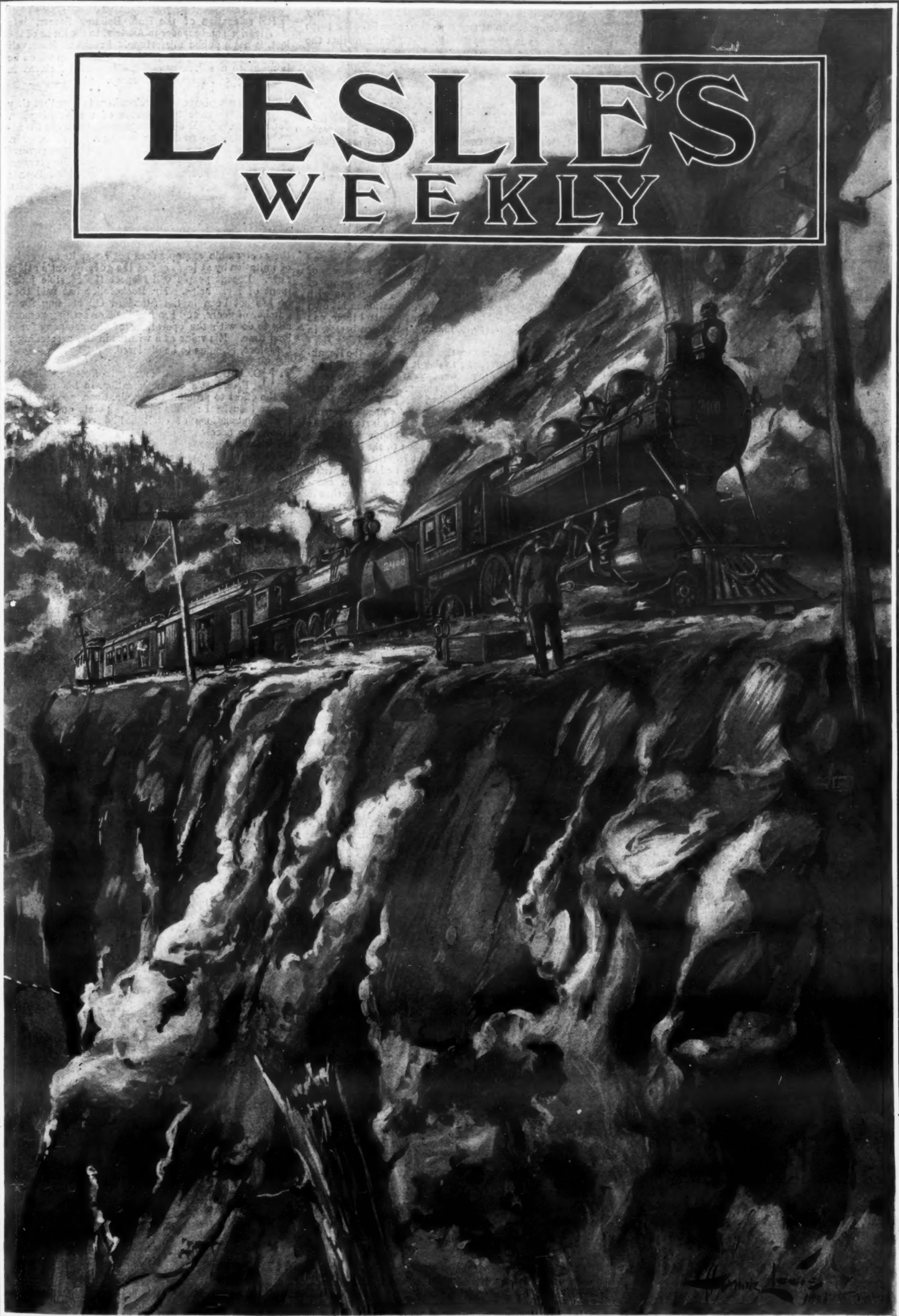


LESLIE'S WEEKLY



DIZZY RAILROADING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE WEST.
PASSENGER TRAIN ROUNDING "CAPE HORN," A SHARP CURVE ON THE VERGE OF A PRECIPICE IN THE SIERRA
NEVADA MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.—*Drawn by Arthur Lewis.*

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIII. No. 2676

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Thursday, December 20, 1906

The Turning Point of the Party.

THE LATEST message of President Roosevelt to Congress marks a turning point in the history of the Republican party. It means that the party's platform must be revised or re-written, and it may mean a new alignment of the voters. It looks as if we are to have, in this country, a conservative and a radical element, the latter demanding a paternal form of government of the extremist character. The protective tariff is no longer in the foreground; sound money is not an issue; sectional questions have long since been discarded, and political leaders are appealing to the masses on such issues as corporation control, the diminution of "swollen fortunes" by drastic legal processes, and the taxation of great incomes by equally drastic methods. Let any one turn to the messages of President Roosevelt's Republican predecessors, and note the issues which they deemed national and foremost; and then let him read the exhaustive and intensely interesting message of President Roosevelt, and note the striking difference.

President Roosevelt indulges in a new departure. He passes very lightly over what were formerly called the great party issues, and treats at length of such questions as the investigation of female and child labor, an eight-hour day for railroad employes, the extension of employers' liability, the necessity for a Federal commission for conciliation and mediation, the extension of technical and mental training, Federal aid to agriculturists, Federal control of the divorce question, and methods to abolish the lynching evil. The attitude of the Republican party toward the income tax has heretofore been one of opposition. The President's Message reverses his party in this matter at a time when additional taxes are not needed, and when the reversal, in our judgment, is a mistake.

The question of fair treatment to the Japanese is given first place in the President's Message. It is a question of prime interest, and the President has handled it strongly and correctly; but far above this and all other questions there is one that should have had his most careful, earnest, and clearest consideration, viz., that of currency reform. Every banker, every business man, who realizes the extremely dangerous condition of the money market, and the abnormal stringency which has prevailed so long that the Secretary of the Treasury has been forced to make at least seven attempts to relieve the situation,

is a condition of peril to the prosperity of the country. It may be that the President is reserving further action in this matter for a special message, as he reserved his expression regarding the completion of the Panama Canal; but we had hoped that in this emergency his potential voice might have been raised at the opening of the session with such emphasis that it would have carried decisive weight.

No analysis of the President's Message will do it justice. It should be read as a whole, and will repay reading. It reflects in every line the temperament

and disposition of its writer. It reveals the convictions that move him so profoundly and the sincerity that compels him at any hazard to stand for the truth as he sees it and as he believes it, confident that the judgment of the future will justify him. We trust that this confidence is not misplaced.

Leadership in New York.

WE AGREE with Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte that there is need for a real boss in politics. Whether he be elected or appointed is not a matter of much consequence; but he must be a leader more than a boss. A party without a leader is like a ship without a sail. Striking proof of this statement is found in the plight of the New York State Democracy. With no Tilden, Manning, Cleveland, or Hill to lead it, it has fallen into a most disreputable condition, and become the prey of upstarts and adventurers. Any man who can create a following such as Murphy has in New York City, by the bestowal of patronage and the granting of favors to gamblers and purveyors of vice, can make himself a power in the leadership of the Democratic party in New York. Any man with sufficient money to work up an organization in his own interest, to publish newspapers or to control them, can aspire to the highest gift that the party can bestow in this State.

If anything endangers the supremacy of the Republican party in New York to-day it is the want of leadership. For more than twenty years it has gone on to victory with one leader succeeding another. To-day it finds itself without a recognized head, though, perhaps, we might admit that it has long-distance leadership from Washington, which, in one or two instances, has been its saving salt. What has happened to the Democracy of this State will happen to the Republican party if its rank and file do not solidify their forces and recognize some strong, virile, able, and conscientious man as leader. No one believes that the Governor-elect aspires to this honor, but every one knows that it must fall to him with the governorship. The responsibility will be his, because the party will naturally turn to him as its recognized exponent. His ability, his high character, his sincerity, and his intimate association with the administration at Washington all qualify him for party leadership.

There was, therefore, common sense in what Governor Black and Chairman Parsons had to say at the recent dinner of the Republican Club in honor of the Governor-elect. No better fortune could befall the party than that it should have a Governor and a leader who inspires confidence in the rank and file. The party has had a narrow escape in this State. The victory, won by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, was won not because of the independent support he received, but, more than anything else, because of the stalwart Republican vote, which, in every emergency in this State, has stood by its candidates because it has believed in the principles of the Republican party, and that, in the eloquent words of Governor Black: "Men will change, but principles never; and, if they are great enough to die for, they are honorable enough to proclaim."

The Peril of Superficial Education.

IN HIS thoughtful address at the dedication of the new Boys' High School building in Reading, Penn., President Baer, of the P. and R. Railroad, affirmed that the superficialness of our system of universal education is a source of clamorous unrest, and said: "It is true at times that a little learning is a dangerous thing." His remarks on this point are worthy of careful consideration.

A system of general education has its necessary limitations, and the looseness of thinking to which its incompleteness tends makes the public mind unduly susceptible to the influence of unreasoning and selfish agitators. So many things are taught that the few fundamentals are not taught thoroughly. Young minds are led to wander from subject to subject, tasting rather than digesting them. In many cases the result is a reaction into mental indifference and sluggishness. In others the result is intellectual vagrancy, ready to follow the pseudo philosopher, the fanatical false prophet, the political demagogue, the anarchistic agitator.

The remedy lies in a revision of our educational methods. The public schools should not aim to teach everything. They should teach soundly and thoroughly those fundamentals that are essential to preparation for the work of life, and they should provide intellectual discipline that will result in practical wisdom instead of mental unrest. A most important function of our system of general education is the inculcation of reverence. "Out of the heart are the issues of life."

The pessimists that wait that everything in our social and industrial life is wrong are not the product of our common schools. They are created by envy, irreligion, selfishness, and malignity. But smattering, instead of thoroughness, in our methods of public education is largely responsible for their undue measure of influence. Our public schools exist for the pupils, not for the teachers; and they exist for the pupils because they are the Americans of the future. They should be so educated that they shall be sound thinkers, inspired with lofty ideals, fired with the enthusiasm of unselfishness and with the intelligent and ardent patriotism that is the hope and safeguard of our national stability and progress.

The Plain Truth.

THE relegation of the Hon. Bellamy Storer, late American ambassador to Austria, to the limbo of the lost, is not a public misfortune. President Roosevelt is congratulated on the graceful manner in which he brought to a summary end a disgraceful incident in the history of American diplomacy.

IT WILL not please the muck-rakers to hear that they are not to have the pleasure of muck-raking Mr. John D. Rockefeller on the witness stand in the Standard Oil litigation now being conducted in Ohio. Mr. George H. Phelps, the special counsel of the government, who is aiding the State of Ohio in its prosecution of the company, says he will use his influence against forcing Mr. Rockefeller to testify in person. The sleuth reporters and the camera fiends, who were assigned by certain eminent and so-called respectable newspapers to follow Mr. Rockefeller when he recently made a hurried trip to Europe to attend the sick-bed of a daughter, will please take note that their detestable example does not seem to be worthy of imitation by at least one of the government's attorneys. Decent people will respect the sensible judgment of Mr. Phelps. Mr. Rockefeller has said that he has not been in the Standard Oil building for a number of years, and has had little or nothing personally to do with the operations of the company for a long time. His value as a witness in the proceedings, therefore, remains to be disclosed.

"NOXIOUS where it is not ineffective," is the President's characterization, in his message, of the effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, in our industrial system; and he points out the fact that combinations of capital, like combinations of labor, are necessary elements of that system. He criticizes our present laws—as they have often been criticised in these columns—for forbidding all combinations "instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do harm." Under the Sherman anti-trust law, for example, every combination to maintain the prices of commodities, whether local or general, is illegal, and a careful construction of it would forbid labor unions from organizing to maintain a given rate of wages, if we consider labor as a commodity. So, too, as the President says, railroads would often like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of smaller shippers and the general public; yet such a combination, which should be favored, is now prohibited. This is a phase of corporation law reform which demands the immediate attention of Congress.

A FEW persons who wish to be understood as animated solely by zeal for the preservation of the principle of State rights are opposing the Beveridge child-labor bill because it vests in the general government the regulation of abuses which should be dealt with by the respective States. So they should, but they are not; and meanwhile about 2,000,000 children are held in a slavery hardly less atrocious than that which once roused this nation to treat with scant courtesy the doctrine of State rights which was invoked to perpetuate it. If the provisions of the interstate commerce act can be stretched to regulate private business agreements and to prevent the shipment of food products that do not bear the government's stamp, it is a pity if they cannot be made in the same manner to protect the helpless little ones in mines and factories. If the State Legislatures cannot of themselves see the folly of debasing the stock which must produce the citizens of the future, it is well that Congress, by any legal device whatsoever, shall make it impossible for this national disgrace to be continued. Senator Beveridge will have behind him the solid support of the best people of the land, and should be able to carry his beneficent measure through sheer force of enlightened public opinion.

IT IS a question if the whimsies of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden have not cost the government more than the amount of the so-called postal deficit. We say "so-called," because, if the cost of its own service were properly charged, there would be no deficit. One of the most ridiculous of Mr. Madden's rulings is that recently promulgated, in accordance with which publishers of magazines and other periodicals are no longer to enjoy the privilege of second-class rates for publications which contain advertising coupons designed to furnish a means of future correspondence between readers and advertisers. Mr. Madden's contention being that the inclusion of such matter subjects the publication carrying it to a higher rate of postage. Here we have the spectacle of the government, on the score of economy, deliberately curtailing the volume of legitimate business correspondence, while it indulges in such expensive luxuries as the franking privilege and rural free delivery. Does Mr. Madden, who, we believe, was a locomotive engineer before he became the arbiter of the publishing interests of the country, think that the multiplication of business letters is an evil to be checked by the post-office? lest the "commercial spirit" gain too great a predominance? If he does—and his actions indicate as much—the sooner he returns to his cab the better. It is a great misfortune that the publishers of the United States are compelled to make their appeal not to a man with practical knowledge of the business, but to one who has much to learn and is unconscious of that fact.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

CAPTAIN SCHAU, of the S. O. steamship *Mannheim*, flying the German flag, has earned the right to be called the guardian angel of the seas more than any other commander afloat. When the "sweet little cherub that sits up aloft and takes care of the life of poor Jack" is off duty, Captain Schau is his efficient substitute, and it is an unusual voyage when he does not pick up passengers in mid-ocean. His first notable rescue was on March 16th, 1905, when he stood by the foundering schooner *Kandahar*, from Newfoundland, and saved the lives of six men in a raging sea and a roaring gale. Since then it has been a part of the *Mannheim's* schedule to happen along in the nick of time to rescue some shipwrecked mariners from a watery grave. In the past year Captain Schau has saved the lives of eleven men from the *British King*, standing by the sinking ship for forty-three hours at great peril to his own vessel, and on his last arrival in New York, November 7th, he brought in the crew of the barkentine *White Wings*, making a total of eighteen lives to his credit in nine months. Captain Schau has just received a gold medal from the Benevolent Life Saving Association of New York. He is thirty-nine years old and hails from Bremen.



CAPTAIN A. SCHAU,
An ocean steamship commander who has saved eighteen lives in nine months.
Meinken.

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THE YOUNGEST member of the Sixtieth Congress will be Harry B. Wolf, who has recently been elected from the Third Congressional District of Maryland, and who has just passed his twenty-sixth birthday. Although young in years, he is old in experience, for misfortune forced him to take up life's battle at an extremely tender age. First he was a newsboy, in which vocation he outstripped all competitors; later he became an office-boy, and it was while attending to his duties in this

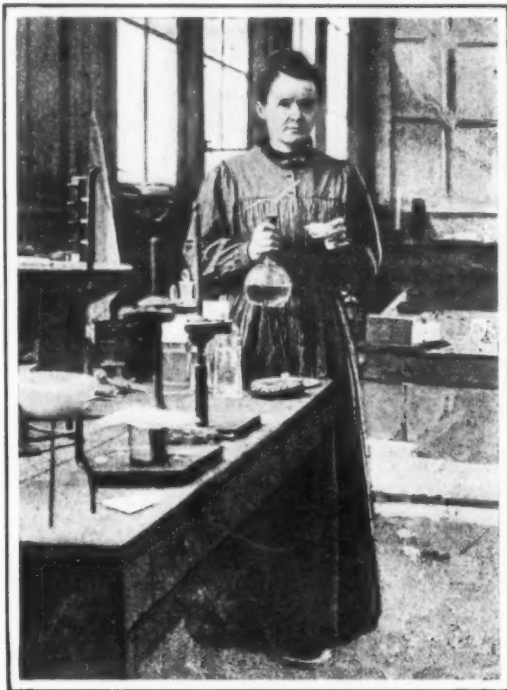


HON. HARRY B. WOLF,
Of Baltimore, who will be the youngest member of the Sixtieth Congress.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

capacity that he formed a determination to rise in the world. Amid deprivations of the most pinching nature he burned the midnight oil over his law studies, and again pluck was triumphant, and he was admitted to the Bar. As a lawyer he has had unusual success, and to-day he has a clientele which a lawyer twice his age might covet. When the Democrats of East Baltimore were looking around for a candidate to carry a district that for ten years had been represented by a Republican, it was not surprising that they should select one who knew no such word as "fail." Young Wolf's magnetic personality, his indefatigable energy, his honesty and frankness, and his ability to handle the foreign element who flocked to his standard at once have made him the idol of his constituents. A few years ago he married a pretty New York girl, and one child—a baby boy—is the joy of their cozy home in the eastern section of the Monumental City.

ANOTHER honor has been added to those already borne by that remarkable woman, Madame Curie. Mr. Carnegie has founded a scholarship in the University of Paris, yielding \$2,500 annually, in honor of the discovery of radium by her husband and herself. So great is her reverence for the memory of M. Curie, and so real her modesty—in spite of the fact that she is hailed as the cleverest woman in the world—that she is not likely ever to admit that she was directly responsible for the great discovery, though the lion's share of credit has usually been given to her husband; but this is said to be the fact. When Mlle. Sklodowska began her scientific studies in Paris she was too poor to matriculate at the university, and was obliged to content herself with a course in a municipal technical school, the laboratory of which was under the direction of M. Curie. Observing her great abilities, he asked her to become his assistant, though he could give

her no salary. She assented, and later did not say no when he asked her to become Mme. Curie. She is thirty-eight years old, of medium height, and has an excellent constitution, fitting her for the arduous duties which she sets for herself. The severity of her fea-



MADAME CURIE IN HER LABORATORY.
She was co-discoverer with her late husband of radium, and now holds his professorship in the Sorbonne.—*Le Monde Illustré.*

tures is in some degree lightened by her hair, which is said to be of a beautiful golden hue. She has two little daughters, to whom she intends to give the educational opportunities which fortune denied herself.

THE MOST important event of the early autumn in Southern society was the ball given by Governor and Mrs. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, to introduce their eldest daughter, Miss Carrie Warfield. The gubernatorial mansion at Annapolis is especially suited for entertaining, and the fact that Miss Warfield was the first young lady to make her debut under its roof lent additional interest to the occasion. The Governor and his family are fond of old customs, and the guests were not surprised when they learned that the ball would open with the attractive old dance known as the "varsoviene." This dance had its origin in France in 1853, and, although Americanized, it has many picturesque features. It was danced in groups of four and eight in a slow and stately fashion, the Governor and Miss Warfield leading. The graceful movements of the arms, the quaint "curtsies" and curious steps of the participants, formed a pretty picture. This old-fashioned dance, so popular in the South during the ante-bellum days, is likely to have a revival of favor in that section during the coming win-



MISS CARRIE WARFIELD,
Daughter of the Governor of Maryland, at her "coming out" ball at Government House, Annapolis, Md.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

ter. Miss Warfield, who is an attractive, accomplished, and popular young lady, received many congratulations and compliments on this enjoyable occasion.

IN THESE days of muck-raking and graft it is gratifying to read of such actions as that of the Hon. Seth Low, ex-mayor of New York, who has just voluntarily paid \$27,397 in back taxes, and of Augustus Heinze, who has contributed \$100,000 to the funds of the wrecked Aetna Bank, at Butte, Mont. Mr. Low sent his check to the tax office because, after reading a new interpretation of the iniquitous tax law, he believed the amount was due under that measure, while holding the statute itself to be most inequitable and obnoxious. Mr. Heinze made his contribution because he was once president of the Aetna Bank, and, although he withdrew three years ago, feared that some of the depositors might have lost their savings through confidence in his name. These are the acts of honest men. There are plenty of honest men in the country, but the newspapers evidently prefer to exploit the doings of the other kind. Seth Low may properly be classified in the so-called "old school" of honesty. He was the best mayor New York has seen in our day and generation. He earned his salary as mayor, and, so far as he was able, made other officials earn theirs. He kept the streets clean, and his hands likewise. Were every one in office such a man as he is, the interests of the people would never be neglected nor betrayed.



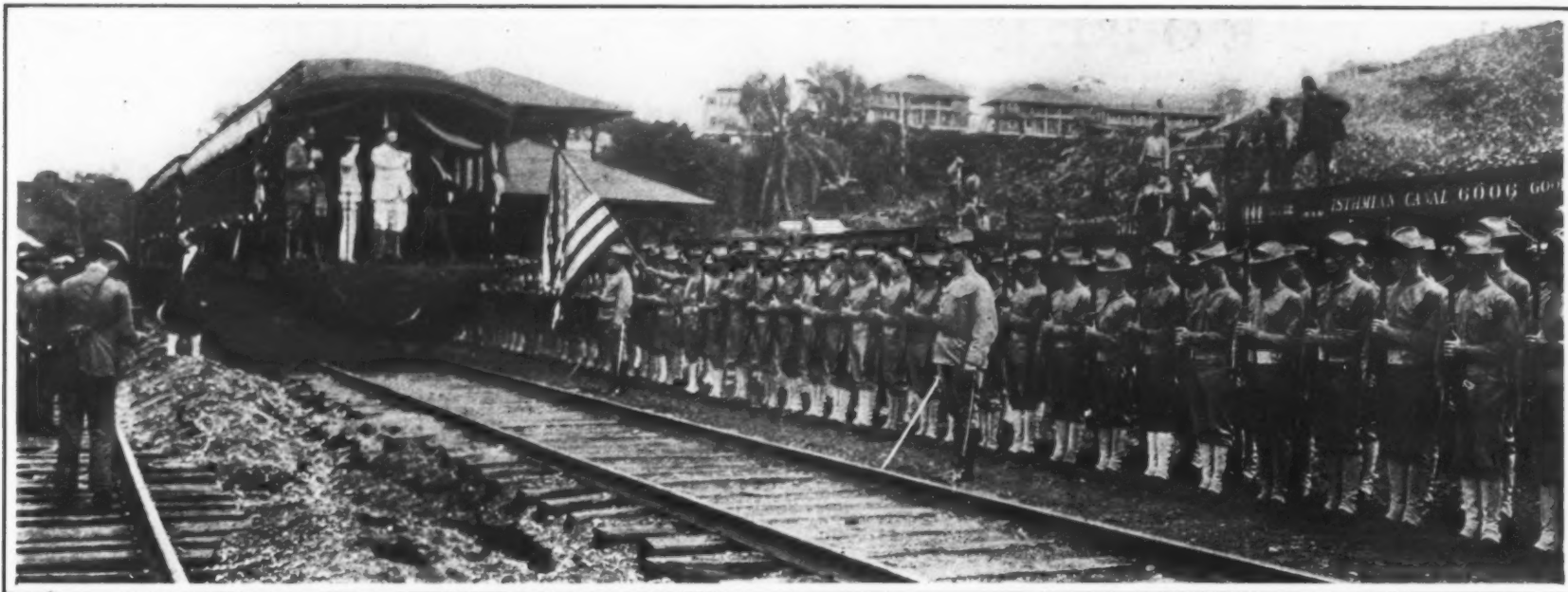
HON. SETH LOW,
The honest ex-mayor of New York, who paid taxes not legally collectible.
Copyrighted by Rockwood.

NO MORE sensational charges have been made against any chief executive of an American city than those which have resulted in the indictment of Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, for the alleged extorting of blackmail from the proprietors of the so-called "French restaurants" of the city. The mayor was indicted jointly with "Abe" Ruef, the political boss of San Francisco, on five separate counts, alleging that the two men received \$5,525, for official protection, from three of the restaurant proprietors. The two indicted men have been chums from boyhood, and Schmitz owes his elevation to the mayoralty, in which he is now serving a second term, to the power of his friend in swinging the labor vote, of which he has long had thorough control, to the support of his candidacy. Schmitz was conductor of the Columbia Theatre orchestra, with only a small following in the musicians' union, when Ruef took him up as a political candidate. Through his control of the city administration Ruef was able for some time to prevent his own indictment, even having himself appointed district attorney. He was removed in accordance with a court order, however, and the new district attorney, Francis J. Heney, the man who sent the Oregon land-grabbers to prison, began the investigation which led to the indictments of the mayor and the boss. Prominent business men, who were scandalized by the manner in which Ruef had manipulated the labor vote, subscribed more than \$100,000 to aid in securing evidence of "graft."



EUGENE E. SCHMITZ,
Mayor of San Francisco, indicted on the charge of blackmailing notorious resorts.
Copyright, 1902, by J. E. Purdy.

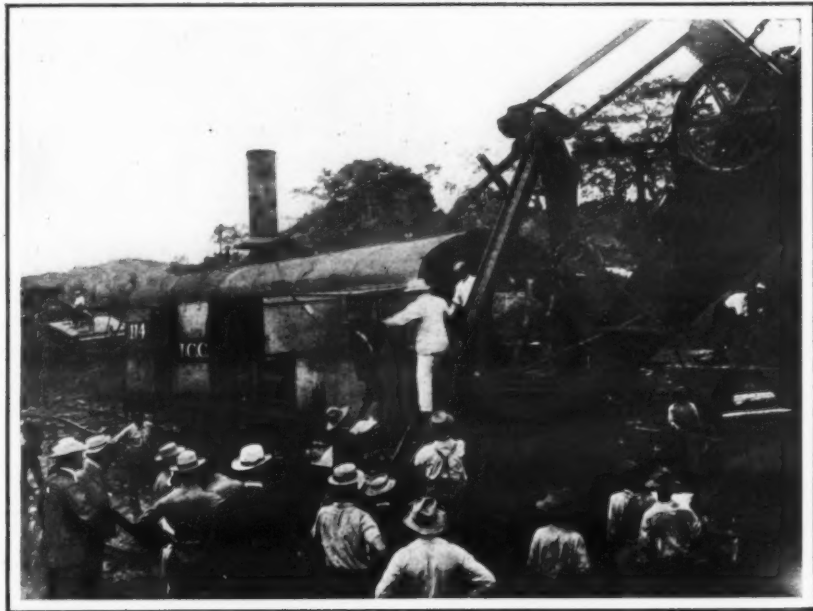
IN THE October 4th number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* it was stated that the "youngest veteran of the Civil War" is L. D. Howe, of Streator, Ill., who was born August 27th, 1850. Dr. Edward G. Randall, of Waterville, N. Y., writes to us as follows: "A veteran of the Civil War, now living, and drawing a pension, having been twice wounded, is Francis Voltaire Randall, Jr., born April 3d, 1851. His father was Francis Voltaire Randall, colonel of the Thirtieth Vermont Volunteers, and the lad enlisted in 1861 and served until the end of the war, the dates of enlistment and discharge having escaped me. Like young Master Howe, Randall was a drummer boy, and his racket doubtless was of material assistance at Gettysburg, where the Thirtieth Vermont rendered distinguished service under General Stannard."



THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE UNITED STATES MARINES STATIONED AT CAMP ELLIOTT FOR THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE CANAL STRIP.



RESULT OF AMERICAN METHODS OF WORK—THE FRENCH LEFT THE EXCAVATION AT THE DEPTH INDICATED BY THE CROSS.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WANTS TO KNOW JUST HOW THE BIG STEAM-SHOVEL WORKS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO THE CANAL ZONE.

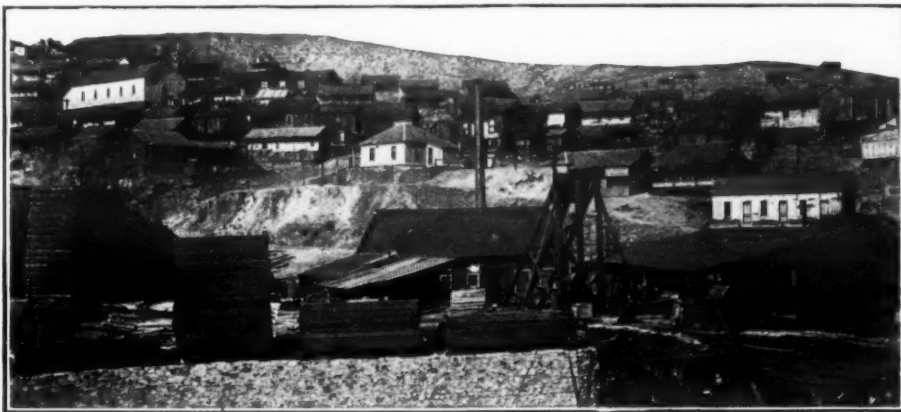
NOTEWORTHY SCENES CONNECTED WITH HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE "BIG DITCH" ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—By courtesy of the Panama Canal Commission.

A Curious Chinese Manifesto.

THE NEW spirit which is stirring China is strikingly exemplified in the appeal to the patriotism of the country which has been placarded throughout the great central province of Hunan. From a translation of it which appears in the *Nineteenth Century* some precepts may be culled which would do honor to a political philosopher of any country. The unknown author, speaking with a plainness that would have been supposed impossible in China a few years ago, warns his countrymen that they must no longer look upon China as "the world," since there are other nations more powerful than the Chinese, who are only awaiting an opportunity to partition the country. To meet the dangers that threaten the empire, he urges the adoption of a system of practical education which shall reach every element of the population; and he takes occasion to censure in round terms the prevailing Chinese system, in which the only object is "the composition of elegant essays and poetry, while the facts and conditions of actual human life are utterly ignored."

The necessity of military preparation is insisted upon, and the prejudice against the calling of the soldier decried. Japan's success in warfare is cited as an example for Chinese emulation. Foot-binding and opium-smoking are vigorously attacked as elements of national weakness. The writer tells his readers that railroads and mines are the basis of the wealth of modern civilization, and urges them to keep the development of these resources in Chinese instead of foreign hands. Yet his attitude toward the foreigner is thoroughly liberal. "In the first place," he says, "we must not be afraid of him; in the second place, we must not attack nor injure him." He counsels—rather guardedly, to be sure—a policy of friendliness to foreigners in China, whether they come as traders or missionaries, refraining from any reference

to the exclusion laws of other countries. But toleration does not mean cowardice. "If by any chance the rights of a case will not yield to reason and argument—if we find our opponents meditating a hostile move, and about to act as aggressors by bringing an



PROSPEROUS MINING TOWN SWEEPED AWAY BY A FLOOD.

SECTION OF CLIFTON, ARIZ., POPULATION 3,000, RECENTLY INUNDATED BY THE BREAKING OF A RESERVOIR DUE TO HEAVY RAIN, WITH A LOSS OF TWENTY LIVES, AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Ahmeron Newman.

armed force against us, then, indeed, I would bid you cast life and death to the winds, and fight to the last drop of your blood—aye, though the war thus begun should endure for ten long years, though the tale of slain should have to be reckoned in millions, you must never quit the struggle—never, never! Then, in good sooth, you may proudly call yourselves a nation."

With such sentiments generally disseminated among the Chinese millions—and the government is apparently aiding the propaganda—the time is not far distant when China, like Japan, will be in a position to demand the consideration commonly accorded to a sovereign nation—and to enforce that demand upon any Occidental Power that may be so ill advised as to ignore it.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

BEHANZIN, formerly King of Dahomey, a prisoner to the French and an exile in Algiers.

Professor Ferdinand F. Lee Boyle, of Brooklyn, an eminent artist of former times, Flora Batson, of Philadelphia, a "Black Patti," who had sung before nearly all the world's rulers. Sylvia Gerrish, of New York, formerly an actress and well-known light-opera singer.

Sir Edward J. Reed, of London, ex-chief constructor of the British navy and a distinguished naval designer.

Edwin D. French, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., America's foremost engraver of book plates.

Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, of Maine, ex-Governor of the Pine Tree State.

Bishop George F. Seymour, of the Episcopal diocese of Springfield, Ill.

Dr. Lapponi, of Rome, Italy, physician to the present Pope and to his predecessor.

John Harsen Rhoades, of New York, a prominent financier and public-spirited citizen.

Rev. Arthur Bell Nichols, of Banagher, Ireland, aged ninety, once the husband of the famous novelist, Charlotte Brontë.

Rear-Admiral Peter C. Asserson, U. S. N., retired, of Brooklyn, an eminent naval engineer.

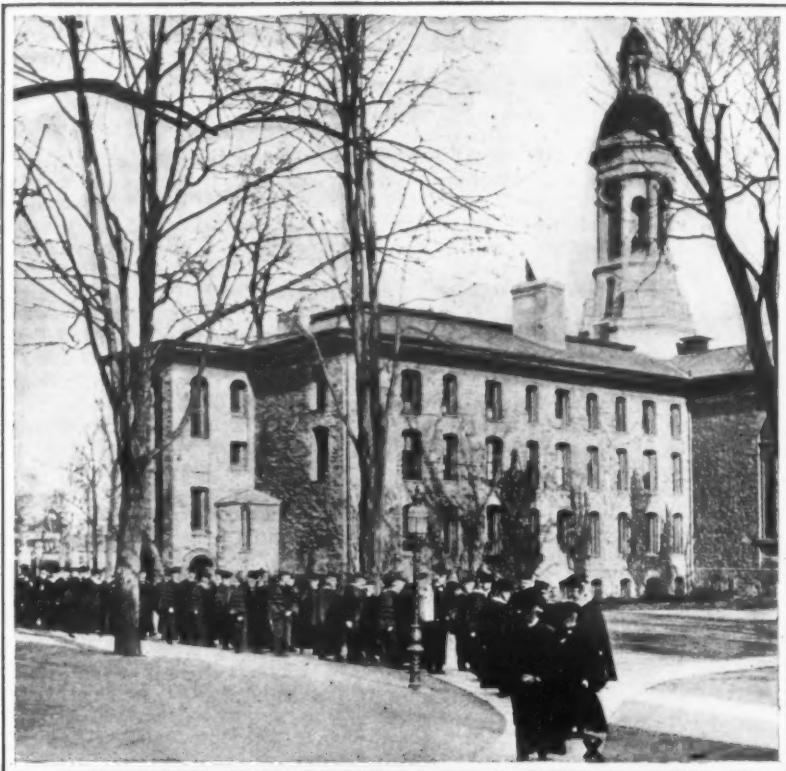
Miss Adeline Thomson, of Philadelphia, aged 103, a prominent society leader in the Quaker City.

Dr. Fernand Henrotin, of Chicago, one of the best-known American authorities on the pelvis.

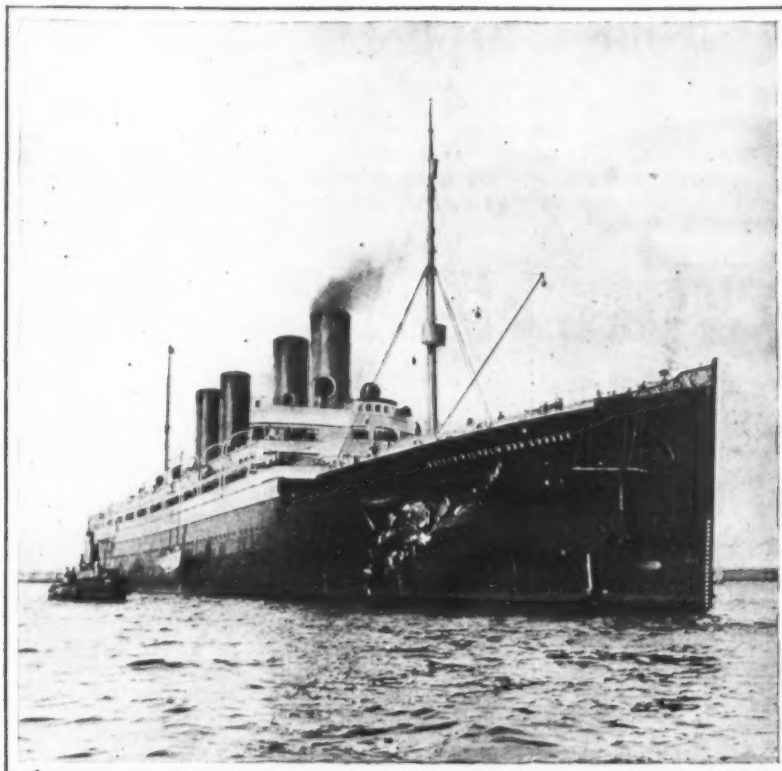
Ferdinand Brunetière, of Paris, academician and leading literary critic.

General L. Victor Baughman, Maryland Democratic leader and former president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

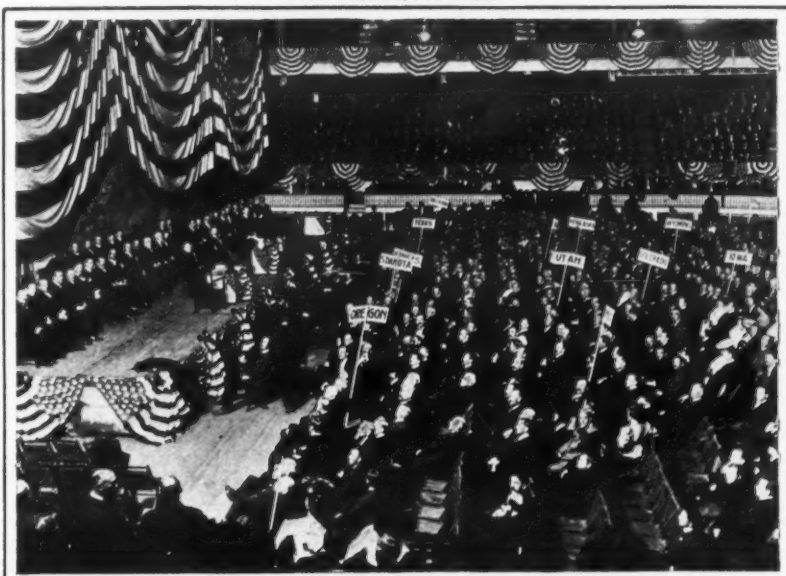
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hildreth Lewis, United States Army, former president of Norwich University, Vt.



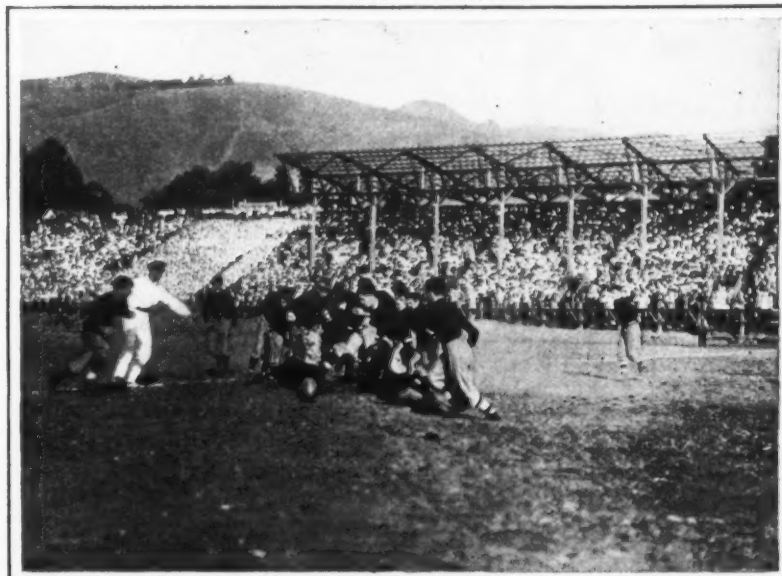
ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFT OF A LAKE TO PRINCETON UNIVERSITY—PROCESSION, WITH MR. CARNEGIE (X) (IN GOWN) NEAR THE LEADER, LEAVING OLD NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON, N. J., AFTER THE NOTABLE PRESENTATION EXERCISES.
D. H. Veltblaa, New York.



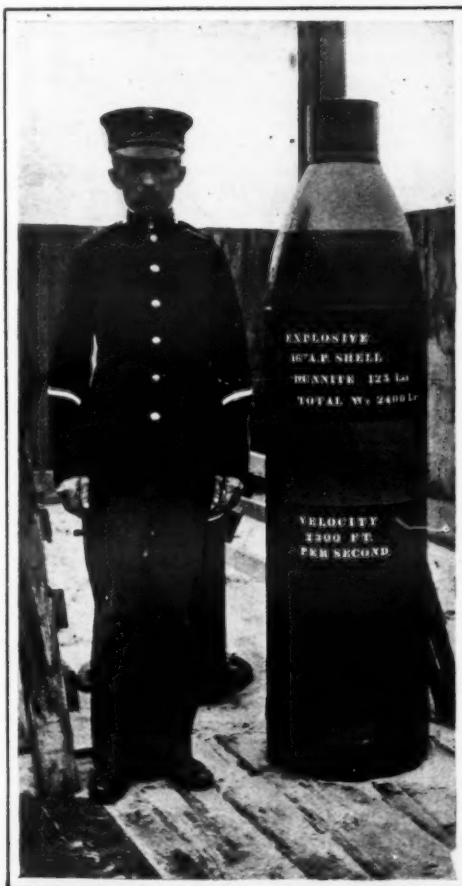
A SERIOUS MARINE DISASTER—SUPERB STEAMSHIP "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE," OF THE NORTH GERMAN LINE, BADLY DAMAGED AT CHERBOURG, FRANCE, BY THE "ORINOCO," IN A COLLISION THAT CAUSED THE DEATH OF THIRTEEN AND THE INJURY OF FIFTEEN PERSONS.—*T. Dick, France.*



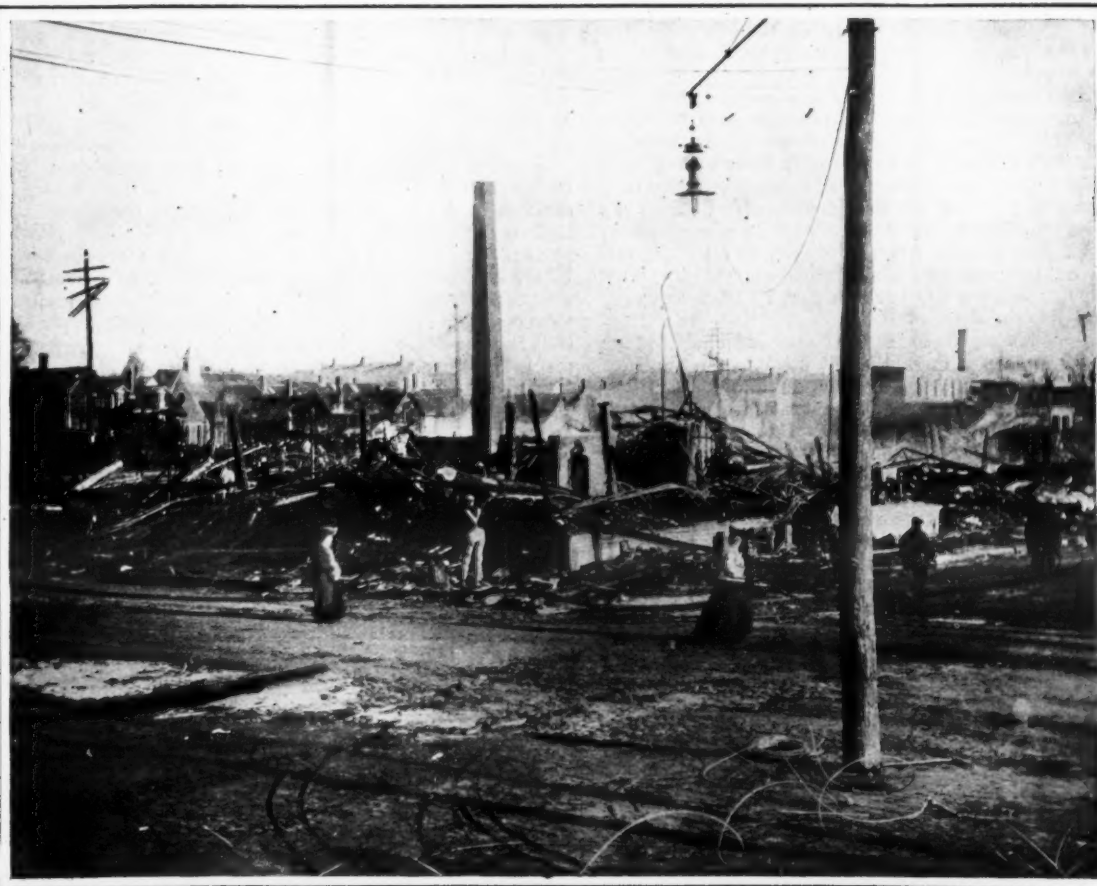
A GREAT BUSINESS GATHERING—SECRETARY ROOT (AT CENTRE DESK ON PLATFORM) ADDRESSING THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AT KANSAS CITY, MO.
Copyright, 1906, by Verne O. Williams, Missouri.



FIRST ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL GAME BETWEEN AMERICAN COLLEGE TEAMS—EXCITING MOMENT IN THE STANFORD-CALIFORNIA CONTEST AT OAKLAND, CAL.
J. N. Colver, Washington.



(PRIZE-WINNER, \$10.) LARGEST ARMOR-PIERCING PROJECTILE EVER MADE IN AMERICA—HEIGHT, 5 FEET, 4 1/2 INCHES; WEIGHT, 2,400 POUNDS—SOON TO BE TESTED AT SANDY HOOK.—*C. D. Heath, N. J.*



THE \$450,000 FIRE IN LYNN, MASS., CAUSED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION—GENERAL VIEW OF THE FLAME-SWEPT AREA, SHOWING THE RUINS OF SEVERAL LARGE FACTORIES AND OTHER BUILDINGS, ELEVEN OF WHOSE OCCUPANTS WERE INJURED.
C. R. Cutts, Massachusetts.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW JERSEY WINS.
SPIRIT AND HAPPENINGS OF THE TIME VIVIDLY EXPRESSED IN A GALLERY OF EXCELLENT PICTURES.

"Millionairephobia"—The Dangerous Distemper of Demagogues

By Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University

WE ARE a people of spasms. At one time it is fiat greenbacks, at another fiat silver. These are followed by clamor for municipal ownership of utilities, governmental ownership of railways, and the tyranny



JAMES R. DAY, D.D., LL.D., CHANCELLOR OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.—Dinturf.

Chancellor Day is one of the foremost leaders of conservative thought in the United States, and the head of one of the greatest educational institutions in the world. Being a man of exceptional ability, his utterances command wide attention. As a Methodist clergyman, he had charge, in his earlier years, of churches in Maine, Massachusetts and New York. He has been chancellor of Syracuse University since 1894. In 1904 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but resigned that office.

and politics of labor unionism. Our latest attack is millionairephobia. All of these have their roots in that socialism which is ever at war with the sound principles of government and human society. They are the sprouts and offshoots of Charles Fourier's doctrines. They aim at a reversal of the order of things by which all men shall be equally possessed of the world's wealth and happiness, without regard to ability, frugality, or industry. The poor workman is to be provided with as much wage as the good one. The millionaire whose capital furnishes the power that turns the wheels of commerce and manufacture must be discouraged, impoverished by extra taxation, and made odious that he may not become dangerous to "the ordinary people."

He should be used to pay the taxes of all the people by assessing the heaviest tax possible upon his income. And, as the overwhelming majority have no fortunes, this can be done easily.

For some time we have been in the grip of this mighty spasm over "corporate wealth" and "swollen fortunes." These current phrases are from high sources. All of our national ills are being stated in this formula. All political parties and all socialistic classes use it, and the people say amen. Down with the rich. Puncture the "swollen fortunes." Make the rich poor and all the poor will be rich. Destroy the corporations, hamper them, obstruct them. Sue them in the courts. Assail them in the press. Tie the strings of the Lilliputians to them in Congress and bind them, and the individual can have a chance.

Make the returns of great businesses sufficiently small and uncertain by petty legislative restrictions and control, and we shall not be troubled by the genius of a Rockefeller, a Hill, a Morgan, a Carnegie, an Armour, or a Swift. The little men will be big enough for the little things remaining to be done. It is a crime for several men to have developed the power of giving employment to 50,000 or 150,000 men, provided the promoters are to get anything themselves at all commensurate with the things they have invested, the risks they have incurred, or the good they have done for their fellow-men. Their millions are "swollen fortunes"! And "swollen fortunes" are a menace. As though fortunes were the only things that have swollen! How about salaries and wages? Have they not swollen? From the President's salary, which has swollen to double its former size in a generation, with \$25,000 added for housekeeping, to all other salaries of the country, all salaries everywhere have swollen. Is there any peril in that? Does it worry our mighty regulators?

Wages have swollen from a dollar and a half to four and six dollars a day. Every little while they are taken with a dangerous swelling, and the only thing that shrinks is the hours of labor, which is another way of swelling the wages. But nobody seems alarmed at swollen salaries or swollen wages if he is getting the salary or wage! It is "swollen fortunes" that worry us; especially those gotten by corporation dividends or the investments of great wealth. Oh! it will be a great world to live in when we get great salaries or wages for everybody and nobody has "swollen fortunes" to pay them. It will be the acme of statesmanship when we shall have so discredited business, especially the greatest forms of business, by regulating it that men of commercial genius will be filled with fear and distrust, and refuse to put the utmost of their powers into the development of our resources and the making of our innumerable forms of industry and labor.

To be sure, the world never has witnessed such marvelous prosperity of every kind, such increase of happy homes, such savings in bank, such farmsteads, such wage for mechanic and laborer, such thrift of every kind, such facility of transportation, such invention of labor-saving machines, such schools, such wealth of periodical literature, such expansion of territory, all under the law of common sense and common interest and corporate enterprise. But suddenly it is discovered that progress is not progressing safely. It must be supervised and controlled by the President and Congress. Men who do not want to sell their goods

as cheaply as the corporations compel them to rend the air with their complaint. A man in high position says: "The great corporations, the great fortunes generally that are used in business shall be so used as to be in the interest of and not against the interests of [these] ordinary people!"

The men who sell an hundred thousand barrels of flour can sell me my barrel for two dollars, but the man who sells a thousand barrels must have his chance to sell me my barrel for two dollars and fifty cents. You see it makes small difference with a hundred thousand people who save fifty cents apiece, and one man gets fifty cents each from a thousand men. And an hundred such men could do business. It promotes individual trade and changes the ownership of the "swollen fortune." Perhaps it will stop fortunes from swelling altogether! Stop men from selling one hundred thousand barrels that "the ordinary people" may sell for fifty cents more each to "the ordinary people." You see it is wrong for a company of men to put together their ability and their fortunes and secure to "the ordinary people" the development of industries and bring to their doors everywhere the necessities and comforts of life at a compensation with which men acting alone cannot compete, and they should be stopped!

You know a railroad can carry a train-load of fifty cars of Western steers at half the rate of one car-load in a mixed train. And the same is true of train-loads of flour or sugar, but it is dangerous, because it is done with "swollen fortunes." The "ordinary people" are threatened by such service if the originators of vast schemes like refrigerator-cars, for instance, get by a small per cent. a great aggregate out of the immense capital invested. It should be stopped. It is too big for an age of steam and lightning, and a miracle of machinery. Things are getting too big for an age that is using the forces that built the universe. They are swollen. Reduce them!

It is true that there are some unreasonable people who believe that the present state of things is proportionate. The "swollen fortune" is not swollen but only a healthy growth in a tremendous time, when by the sciences and the arts the earth is yielding remunerations in proportion to the ability of men, the combined power of men to develop and use them. One hundred million dollars is no more a "swollen fortune" to-day than one hundred thousand dollars was in the middle of the last century. Swollen salaries and swollen wage are the proportionate pay that vast enterprises are giving to skilled labor and service. Strange that the mighty progress which has come on so splendidly for these many decades has all at once become a menace to the body politic.

But a very curious thing is that the men who would reduce the swelling of "swollen fortunes" never have had as a rule anything to do with swelling them! The men who would regulate them probably could not manage them so as to keep them if they had them. They have what they have by legacy or the fruits of a wage, the prosperity of which has been made by men who it is discovered all at once need regulating! Does any one imagine that the men who are chattering about "predatory wealth" and "corporation peril," or "swollen fortunes," would refuse from purely altruistic motives to take over the stock of corporations even in Rockefeller swollen proportions? If we are to have the regulation in such destructive forms, the logical and consistent thing is government ownership.

Let the government own the property we propose to regulate or supervise, then we can take the consequences of our blundering. That would be honorable. But to destroy commerce and trade as we did last spring, for which we have only an academic responsibility, is destruction without the restraint of investment and that is reckless of consequences. The loss is so distributed and diffused among 85,000,000 people that the regulators experience no personal embarrassment, for no one except the victims complains, and they are represented to be the enemies of the public! If we were in the business it would have a different logic. We would be careful how we regulate and control.

Probably no men in this country are more disqualified for the control and supervision of the corporations or "swollen fortunes" than the majority of legislators. Any attempts by such men can result only in disaster. Any proposition from that source to supervise and control the wealth of the land is a gigantic piece of impertinence that to coming generations will be incredible of an intelligent age like this. We have laws enough, and always have had, without special legislation to protect the rights of every man, and guard all commerce, and all business, against dishonesty. And honesty is the only thing that we have any right to insist upon. We have no right to oppress, or protect, or control, or supervise any form of business by legislation or executive proclamation in the interest of any competing class of men, or against any such class, rich or poor, corporate or individual.

The swelling of fortunes is healthy, and an infinite blessing to the "ordinary people." It is the push of a vital force. It is the earth yielding her increase under the cultivation of men who have learned the secrets of her power. It is natural. It alarms only those who have not learned to think in the proportions of our tremendous age. When men come to positions of mighty legislative and executive power, with un-

equal thought-power, and without appreciation of the forces and proportions of their age, great mischief is done. They set the dial-hands back against the sun. The trouble with these times is that they have outgrown the men who are making our laws and administering them. That has been apparent to any mind that has critically studied the trend of the past two decades. The disproportion between the forces of the age—the awe-inspiring energies in possible appliances, the magnitudes of things to be done, and the men who have been sent to legislative halls to adopt governing and controlling machinery to do them—is startling and depressing. They have discharged their mighty responsibility by an attempt to reduce the capability of men who are using "swollen fortunes" to extend the world's commerce. They have applied themselves to reduce the swelling of a mighty normal and healthy growth as though it were the swelling of disease or some sudden inflammation. They cannot account for the expansion of an age into which they have come by being born out of season upon any other principle than a perilous disorder, a diseased swelling! No one can tell, therefore, what new absurdities will be projected into the statutes by Congress or the Legislatures.

Men have kept still who ought to have spoken long ago. There is a minority in Congress that should control—minority in numbers, but a mighty majority in ability and character. Their mission is not to secure the perpetuity of a party. The plainest and most sacred principles fundamental to the commonest rights of the "ordinary people," who are the great people, are being thrown aside as worthless and useless, with startling contempt for usage and law. Courts of justice are dragooned into a practical subserviency to executive authority, to the peril of justice between men and men; arbitrary authority is being asserted promiscuously, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the individual, men being condemned without conviction and told to clear themselves after they are condemned if they want mercy. Commerce, traffic, transportation, manufacture, are placed under espionage and haled before the courts and threatened with regulation by socialistic law until men no longer know what property is or the rights of business as once interpreted by those principles which were supposed to have been established by the wisdom of the centuries. And the answer to it all is a socialism as rank and destructive as anything that Fourier taught or the communism which sprang out of his teachings.

"Corporation," "swollen fortunes," "millionaire" have become synonymous with commercial tyranny and heartless selfishness, cartooned as beasts preying upon the "ordinary people." This process of education has been going on until men hide every fallacy behind these words. If a man damns a corporation he is a friend of the "ordinary people"; if he sneers at "millionaires," and warns of the danger threatening from "swollen fortunes," he will be elected to Congress. The political leaders of both great parties have played into the hands of a dangerous socialism, condemned by all sober, thinking people a half-decade ago. "Swollen fortunes" are a menace only when they are withheld from the people and are used on the limited wants of miserly owners. Millionaires have made our age possible by lavish investment in all manner of development. The millionaire could have blocked every great endeavor that has blessed the race. His wealth has been made and risked and often lost in the service of the "ordinary people."

The other day, on the campus of Syracuse University, a man, pointing to our magnificent new Carnegie Library, said, "Why didn't Carnegie give that money to the poor?" To that Judas question I replied, "He did give it to the poor. Every man who has worked on that building of the hundred employed there was a poor man, and it will be used forever for the poor. Have you heard of any rich man working in the building? Even the steel and concrete and stone represent day laborers by the hundreds. In no better way could money be given to the poor. You ought to thank God that there is a man of Mr. Carnegie's millions and philanthropy. Of the half-dozen buildings being erected here every one was given by a millionaire, and but for these millionaires not a man of you hundreds of workingmen would have had a day's labor on this campus. And you will go and vote for some demagogue who excites the workingmen with hatred against the men who make it possible for them to secure increasing pay for decreasing hours."

I predict that we are passing through an epoch that will stand in future times to our everlasting disgrace and shame. We are phenomenally blessed by Providence. We are steadied by the calm confidence and signal ability of the greatest men ever known in the commercial world. But if this mania continues it is not far on to a crash that will carry down all confidence, confuse all property rights, block the wheels of all progress, and wreck not only the millionaire's fortune but the laborer's cottage. No other country in the world could have endured so long the assault upon its great business interests. But there is a limit in this country, and when once the break comes no other people break so furiously and disastrously: That swollen destruction of our commerce and manufacture will be beyond control. The demand of the hour is the control of the controller. Swollen fortunes are a thousand-fold less dangerous to our land and people than swollen demagoguery.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE REVERSION to the early practice of holding the automobile shows in advance of the coming year seems, by its success, to have made the practice a fixture for the future. For hardly had the big show in the Grand Central Palace, New York, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, opened, when the exhibition committee announced that it had again secured the palace for similar dates for next year's use. It is a trite but true remark that one swallow doesn't make a summer; hence, neither does one show reveal all that is to be seen at all the shows. It is yet, of course, too early to make a final analysis of the mechanical conditions that prevail in the automobile industry of to-day, because the Paris show only opened on the day the Grand Central Palace show in New York closed; but enough has been revealed to indicate that there is nothing either revolutionary or freakish to be found among the products of all the makers of the world. In many respects the New York show that has just closed was the greatest collection of automobiles ever gathered together under one roof in this country, both the American and foreign exhibits being very comprehensive.

THE TIME for the poor man's automobile has evidently not arrived as yet. The lowest-priced car in the show was a runabout car for \$375, and not a very practical one, either, though for \$500 was shown a four-cylinder runabout that is a real one. The tendency all along the line appears to be to use better material, first-class designing, careful construction, and to advance the price. Some day, and that, too, within the next two years, our large makers, as the result of the big additions to their factories and their consequently increased output, may lower the prices of cars, because the lowering of price is a natural tendency when standardizations and finality of construction are reached in any American industry.

THE Long Island motor parkway, backed as it is, is really the only one of the many special automobile highway schemes that have been promulgated that really ever had a chance for its development and construction. The scheme is to spend \$2,500,000 and buy the rights of way of a strip of land of varying width, starting at Floral Park, Queens County, Long Island, running through Nassau County into Suffolk County, passing Lake Ronkonkoma, Wading River, and ending at Riverhead on Peconic Bay. This will give a thirty-mile stretch with perfectly natural road conditions, with the Vanderbilt-Cup racing part of the course one hundred feet wide, the remainder being fifty feet wide, with proper turn-outs at certain places. Direct connections will be made to reach the river front at New York without the fear of a hold-up for violating the speed laws. It is expected that the new parkway will be ready for use in time for next year's Vanderbilt-Cup race.

CONSERVATIVE old England has, however, beaten us already in constructing a special race-course for automobiles. A three-mile circular course has been built, and graded for a speed of one hundred miles an hour. A river-bed was turned from its course so as not to interfere with the new race-course. What

makes this thing all the more remarkable for England is the fact that all the racing, both for long and short distances over there, has been done on the roads, dirt-trotting tracks being unknown there—and it is just as well that they are, because they are wholly unsuitable, as the death list shows, for automobile racing.

MOTOR-CARS are still the least dangerous vehicles to pedestrians in the streets of London. Figures furnished by the London Home Secretary for the month of September show that the vehicle-traffic accidents numbered 3,058, with personal injuries in 968 cases and 28 deaths, of which 23 were caused by horse-drawn vehicles. The complete return follows: Horse-drawn vehicles were responsible for 602 accidents; electric tram-cars, 129; motor-cars and cycles, 155; motor-buses, 95.

ABROAD THE great bicycle riders behind pace have again made our automobile road-racing records look small in comparison, when it is considered that

ing point. Any maker of electric-storage cells can produce a battery that under tremendous overload can produce an over-run, but, after all, the driving public are only interested in the average daily run of an electric carriage, and not in a freak trial under abnormal conditions.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

Wearing a Wig Preserves Health.

AN EMINENT American who, while in Paris, consulted a famous physician of that city to ascertain if there was any remedy for baldness, was told by the doctor that the best thing to do was to wear a toupee or wig. The American said that he always regarded the wearing of a wig as an evidence of a man's vanity, but he was quite surprised when the French physician replied, "You are quite mistaken. The wearing of a wig is regarded by those who have carefully studied the subject of health as a beneficent safeguard. A man who, from any cause, has lost a good part of his hair usually loses it some time after middle

life, when his vitality begins to ebb. You must bear in mind that the scalp is filled with myriads of blood vessels, and when it is exposed without the covering that nature intended to give it, a man is apt to suffer from sudden and acute attacks of cold, catarrh, and influenza. I have often prescribed the wearing of a toupee or wig to a patient who has come to me complaining of his susceptibility to colds, and, in nine cases out of ten, after the wig has been worn, the susceptibility has ceased at once. Many cases of deafness I have traced to colds constantly recurring in those who have lost their hair, and who have provided no substitute for nature's covering. Some cases of chronic sore throat are traceable to the same cause. In some instances, patients suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs in the early stages have found decided protection from colds by wearing a wig. Those who need to wear a wig and will not do so must be regarded as victims of vanity, rather than those who, accepting the inevitable, make the best of their misfortune, for I regard baldness as nothing less than a misfortune to any man or woman."

It might be added that many persons hesitate to wear a wig for fear that they may be humiliated by having it come off unexpectedly. This fear need no longer prevail. A recent invention, for which a patent has been granted at Washington, assures the wearer of a wig of its permanent attachment at his convenience. The invention is known as "King's Hold-Fast," and particulars may be had regarding it by addressing King's Hold-Fast, Young Building, Third Street, Troy, N. Y. Those who contemplate wearing a wig, and who desire information regarding the probable cost and the methods of securing wigs without publicity, as well as those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of King's Hold-Fast, are invited to communicate with the company at the above address. King's Hold-Fast is sold at fifty cents a box, and this will last a year.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Abbott's Angostura Bitters for the stomach and nerves.



A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF MOTOR-CARS. VIEW OF THE MAIN HALL OF THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DURING THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA'S RECENT EXHIBITION.—Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.

our mechanical racing monsters rarely do any better than these pedal-pushing bicyclists have done. On July 30th last, Paul Guignard, at Munich, Germany, created a new distance record for a bicycle by covering 59 miles 30½ yards in an hour, showing that the coveted 60 miles an hour is within the wheelman's reach. Later, on the 30th of September, Guignard made another great ride, and in two hours behind pace covered 105 miles and 195 yards, equal to 52½ miles an hour, which is a new world's record.

GOOD OLD New England now has one automobile in use for each 216 of its inhabitants. There are now in daily use in New England 25,600 automobiles, Maine having 1,232, New Hampshire, 1,132, Vermont, 773, Rhode Island, 1,934, Massachusetts, 14,000, Connecticut, 3,600.

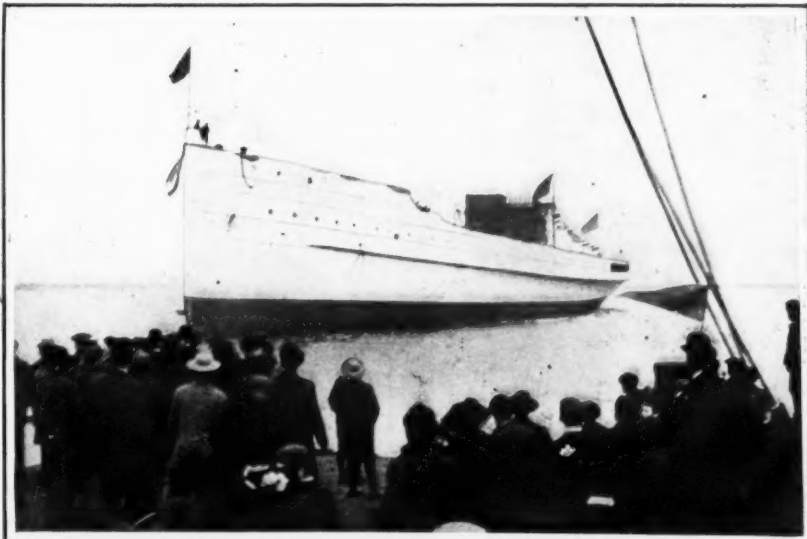
IN THE hunt for publicity even the electric automobile has been brought into the limelight. Those who know say that electric-carriage use should be confined to the limited radius known as "town use," for long-distance runs are certainly not its talk-



WILD EXCITEMENT IN THE MINING-STOCK MARKET.

CROWD OF BROKERS AND SPECULATORS AT THE ROPED-IN "CURB MARKET" ON BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, ON A WINTER DAY, FRANTICALLY BIDDING ON LARGE BLOCKS OF NIPIS-SING DURING THE LATTER'S RECENT HEAVY DECLINE.

Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.



LARGEST TURBINE STEAMSHIP BUILT IN AMERICA.

THE MAMMOTH NEW PASSENGER VESSEL "YALE," CLASSED AS ONE OF THE FASTEST BOATS IN THE WORLD, BELONGING TO THE METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON, SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED AT ROACH'S SHIPYARD, CHESTER, PENN.—Hale.

Clear Creek and Gilpin.

DURING THE recent slump in the New York "curb" stock market of nearly all the mining shares, which was precipitated by Nipissing's tumble, owing, it is said, to the Guggenheim refusal to take up an option to purchase 400,000 shares of Nipissing at \$25 per share, Clear Creek and Gilpin stood up without a waver at \$6.25 to \$6.50.

This alone speaks well for the stock, for the Clear Creek and Gilpin is said to be one of the stocks that are not manipulated. The curb price is not artificial, but represents a real market value. It is not held, it is supposed, by the small fry, but is owned in larger blocks by conservative investors, who do not become panicky over a curb excitement and throw over their holdings. A \$10 share (par) of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Company represents many times \$1, in real proven assets, and the stockholders, being of the discriminating class, know this fact, and are confident that their holdings are in for substantial increase in value, and that to them will shortly come dividend payments of goodly size.

Lucky, indeed, are the investors who took my tip to buy Clear Creek and Gilpin at \$5. They now have handsome profits. But, at any price under par (\$10), Clear Creek and Gilpin may be bought with comparative safety. I believe, at \$6.50, it is the cheapest stock in the market to-day. Many of the purchasers of \$5 stock are now doubling up at \$6.50 or over, and, with this buying, the price is slowly but surely rising to still nearer par, and I believe that it will soon reach par. The Clear Creek and Gilpin is not a prospect; it is not an uncertainty. The company owns one of the biggest mining estates in Colorado—this home of big mines—and includes in its holdings two developed mines, which have produced a million and a half in profits to former owners, without any more than a sort of "nibbling" by the owners here and there at the treasure that lies so invitingly within one's grasp.

The great Clear Creek and Gilpin 10 x 12 tunnel which is eating into the granite and porphyries of Albro Mountain at a speed of a dozen feet a day will intersect nearly a thousand ore veins which the company owns. The output in gold, silver, and copper from these veins will be of amazing tonnage when once the company gives itself up to the congenial task of mining instead of the less enjoyable job of development. Inside of two, or possibly three, years it is

estimated that the company will be earning at least a million a year, and eventually \$2,500,000 a year or more.

It is a monster mining enterprise, this Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining, Drainage and Transportation Tunnel Co., and one Colorado is proud of. At Idaho Springs,

shares are to a New York Stock Exchange trader.

Messrs. A. R. Specht & Co., of 43 Exchange Place, New York, the Clear Creek and Gilpin venders, notified me a few days ago that almost any day the Clear Creek stock might be withdrawn from the market. I am not sure that ere LESLIE'S is printed this may not have been done. My readers would do well to advise Messrs. Specht & Co. immediately if they desire to purchase Clear Creek and Gilpin stock at the market. E. C. ROWE.



A FIRE-HORROR AT A LEADING UNIVERSITY.

RUINS OF THE \$200,000 CHI PSI FRATERNITY BUILDING (THE FAMOUS FISKE-MCGRAW MANSION) AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, WHICH WAS BURNED, WITH A LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.—THIS WAS THE THIRD CHI PSI HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES LATELY DESTROYED BY FLAMES.—Photograph by J. P. Troy.

where all the mining interests in Clear Creek County are centred, the stock is well bought and strongly held by prominent people. This speaks doubly well for the stock, for real mining people don't go into stock speculation blind. At Idaho Springs—indeed, in Denver—the name of the Clear Creek and Gilpin M., D. and T. Co. is as well and favorably known as St. Paul

effectively played on them.

In earlier days there were some of "the unguided" who objected to church organs, now quite generally regarded as pre-eminently fitted for the musical expression of sublime and tender religious emotions. A great organ is a combination of instruments so built together that a single player can use them individually or collectively. If an orchestra, in which there are as many players as instruments, comes nearer to the popular heart than the organ, there can be no valid religious objection to its appropriate use. We have heard orchestras in solemn and stately services in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and St. Mark's, Venice. A pastor and a church that are thoroughly in earnest to do good can put a great variety of musical attractions to the best possible use. That experiments of this kind are warranted is proved by the fact that in many churches they have had good results.



LARGEST CAKE EVER MADE.

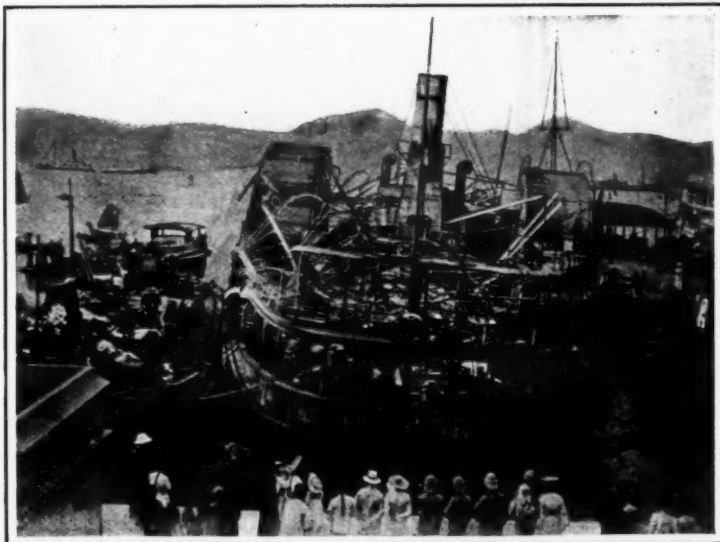
A London chef's Christmas offering—twenty feet high, twelve feet around, and weighing two tons. This triumph of the cook's art was sold in slices at 6d a pound to hundreds of delighted customers.

Copyright by Illustrations Bureau.



A MEMORIAL ON HISTORIC GROUND.

Unveiling of the tablet presented by children of the City History Club, marking the spot at McGown's Pass (in Central Park), New York, occupied by British soldiers in the Revolution and American in 1812.—H. D. Blawell.



TERRIBLE STEAMER DISASTER IN CHINA.

Ruins of the Chinese vessel *Hankow*, burned to a skeleton at Hong-Kong. One hundred persons lost their lives and many others were injured.—A. W. Parker.

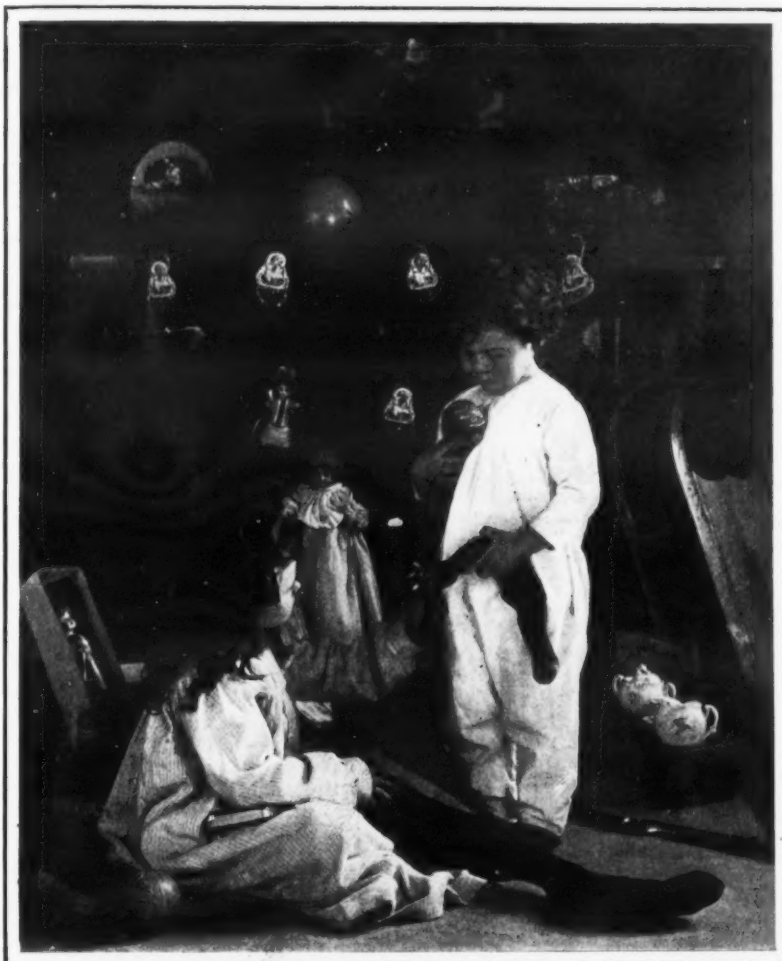


JEW'S UNIQUE TRIBUTE TO A GENTILE.

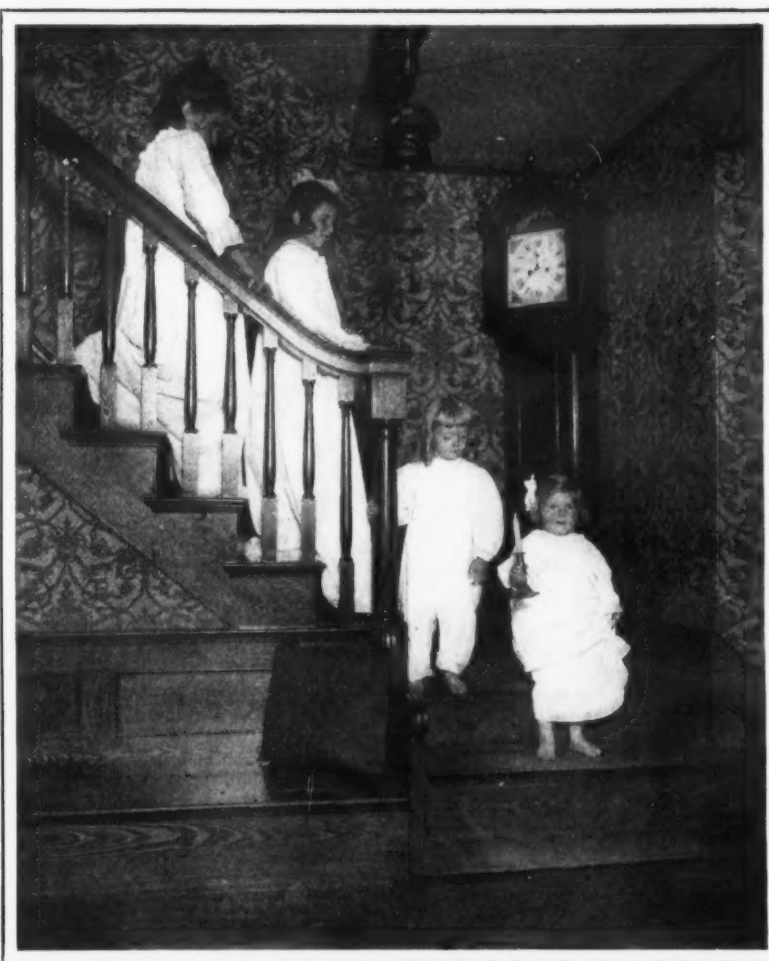
Beautiful memorial window placed in Keneseth Israel Temple, Philadelphia, in honor of John Hay for his services to oppressed Hebrews in Europe. This is the first time a Christian has been so honored. By courtesy of the Gorham Company.



BEFORE AND AFTER THE CHRISTMAS PARTY.—Miss E. Watkins, New Zealand.



EMPTYING THE STOCKINGS ON CHRISTMAS MORN.
Nelle Coutant, Indiana.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE WHITE-ROBED PROCESSION WHICH CREPT DOWN STAIRS
TO CATCH SANTA CLAUS.—Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



SANTA CLAUS HAVING A PLEASANT VISIT WITH ONE OF HIS LITTLE FRIENDS, WHO WOKE
UP TO GREET HIM.—Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



A CHILD IN THE SOUTH FONDLING THE RAG DOLL WHICH SANTA
BROUGHT HER.—George Stark, Missouri.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PHOTO CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS.
DELIGHTFUL PICTURES THAT EXPRESS THE JOYS OF THE LITTLE ONES ON THE WORLD'S CHIEF HOLIDAY FOR CHILDREN.

William Loeb, Jr.—The Most Successful Secretary in the World

By Gilson Willets, Special Correspondent of Leslie's Weekly

IF WILLIAM LOEB, JR., had done for a corporation the work that he has done for the Roosevelt administration he would now be receiving \$25,000 a year instead of \$5,000. His salary as successor to Cortelyou in the position of secretary to the President is \$14 a day. For identically the same work for the president of a corporation—a great railroad, for example—Loeb's salary would be \$70 a day. When Loeb leaves the White House—possibly to quit politics forever—on the fourth of March, 1909, he will be equipped for a position requiring the highest executive ability, equipped for a position paying a wage of \$500 a week. For Loeb has sat in the biggest national and international games. He knows every man on the world's political chess-board, and he can play the game with or in behalf of the biggest players on earth.

Loeb is the Pooh-Bah of the administration. He is the President's second self, Roosevelt's *alter ego*, the chief magistrate's Boswell. Also, one United States Senator said: "Loeb is the best press agent any President ever had."

Loeb is Stonewall Loeb, standing between the President and the importunate, standing also between President and press. Loeb is a politician in every vein—politician of the ideal school of citizenship of which Roosevelt is the schoolmaster. Is there any professional politician whose advice on political matters the President respects more than he does Loeb's? The President recently made Loeb a present of a copy of a "Life of Alexander Hamilton." On the fly-leaf is written: "To William Loeb, Jr., my friend and fellow-politician. Theodore Roosevelt."

Is the President about to take a journey in order to deliver an address at any place or to inspect the inter-oceanic canal? Loeb attends to the arrangements, relieving the President of the task of considering the ways and means. Although he also takes broad views of things, the secretary is at home amid details. Nothing is overlooked or neglected by him. The efficiency he has shown in multifarious labors has proved him to be one of the best "all-around" men who ever dealt with public affairs. He is one of the busiest of men. Instead of having an eight-hour day he is lucky if he gets eight hours for himself out of the twenty-four. And this is much like the story of every other successful man.

Loeb is Pooh-Bah! He is greater in the administration than any one Cabinet minister, any five Congressmen, any ten bureau heads. Greatest in the sense of being closest to the seat of the mighty. Closest in counsel and confidence of the President who does things.

Loeb is the President's watchman. No secret-service man can equal him in that job. In a grave conference, a lowering of Loeb's eyelid is sufficient for the President to postpone his decision until he has a word with his watchman—who has probably discovered some important point or movement or motive that the President momentarily could not see. Talk about big games! Loeb sat cheek by jowl with the President in the Russian-Japanese peace game at Oyster Bay. His eyelid worked overtime. Can't write the story of Loeb's part in that game for fifty years to come.

Pooh-Bah Loeb! A diplomat, a reader of men, right hand of the President, connecting link between President and people, unofficial prime minister of the nation, wise man of the White House. Any man who has ever had dealings, or wished to have dealings, with the President will tell you that all this description of Loeb as a Pooh-Bah is true.

Write to the President, Loeb answers. Ask of the President, it is Loeb's "Yes" that grants, or his "No" that refuses. Looking for office? You must look via Loeb. Do you desire aid of one of the departments in your business or personal matters? You go to Loeb. He telephones the department. That's all.

There are a thousand men scattered throughout the States of this Union who know that the foregoing is true of Loeb. There is a father in Philadelphia. His son was murdered in Mexico. He wanted to see the President to get aid from the administration. Loeb managed the matter satisfactorily. If you want to see a grateful man who thinks Loeb the kindest, most sympathetic man in public life, go see Robert Rutherford, of Philadelphia.

There was a superintendent of a mammoth publishing house in New York. He needed immediate relief from a certain Assistant Postmaster-General. An injustice had been done. The superintendent wanted the wrong righted. He took the first train to Washington, called on Loeb, and asked to see the President. "Needn't trouble the President," said Loeb. And he telephoned. The superintendent returned to New York a happy man, and said to his employers:

"Loeb! If all the men in Washington were as human, as broad-gauged, as prompt and plain and placid as he, things wouldn't be bound up in so much red-tape."

Loeb disposes of a hundred matters a day without

troubling the President with them, because Loeb has been with Mr. Roosevelt long enough to know exactly what Mr. Roosevelt himself would do. Loeb saves the President twenty-four hours of extra work each day.

Loeb succeeds thus in becoming a perfect secretary, because he cares for the case itself, not for the mere documents in the case. That superintendent of the publishing house knew that if he went to the certain Assistant Postmaster-General, the first and only thing he would be asked for would be the documents in the case. The case itself would have been regarded as of secondary importance—"Give us the documents." The documents would have been passed from one official to



WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
The able and efficient secretary to the President, consulting with his chief.
Pictorial News Company.

another, "remarks" would have been written with great care on the back of each of the papers, they would have been filed away point-device, weeks, perhaps, would have elapsed before the red-tape-loving Assistant Postmaster-General would have decided the matter. Loeb saw at once that the case was not one of documents, but one calling for action on the spot. So he closed the incident, by telephone, in two minutes. No red tape. No documents. Just the common sense of the most successful private secretary in the world.

The President's mail? It is really Loeb's mail. You should see it. Hundreds upon hundreds of letters a day. Hundreds of letters the President cannot see for lack of time. Scores of letters Loeb himself cannot read for lack of time—letters read only by one of the assistant secretaries.

With the publication of any story that increases Loeb's mail, Loeb despairs. Once when the President went off on a trip he left Loeb a lot of slips containing his autograph, stating that the slips were for those who asked. Loeb mentioned the incident to a reporter. The reporter rushed into print. Loeb's mail a few days later was too big for the regular White House mail-bag. Loeb later was seen whispering in the ear of that print-rushing reporter, and it was noticed that the reporter's face became slowly sicklied o'er with the pale cast of contrition.

The publication of this story in LESLIE'S WEEKLY will increase Loeb's mail within a week by hundreds of letters. It's always so, when some one does Loeb the unkindness to tell the people what it means to be secretary to the President. There was a Loeb article published, by syndicate, some months ago, in 800 different newspapers. Poor Loeb! His friends and well-wishers, from the Rio Grande to Alaska and from the Penobscot to the Pacific, wrote him, either inclosing a copy of the article, or saying, "Did you see it?" Courtesy required an answer to every one of those zealous admirers. So don't think Loeb is hankering for one line of publicity more than is thrust upon him by his official duties—for he has no such hanker.

The way Loeb handles newspaper men! He handles a score or more of representatives of the press every day of his life. He trusts them all till he knows better—and he knows when not to trust, mighty quickly. Once a newspaper man has Loeb's confidence that man gets his wires, his telephones, his letters, all answered immediately, and Loeb will see that man any and every time he calls.

Once, in his own house Loeb talked freely with a reporter for a very yellow paper on many solemn subjects. The next day he met that reporter on the street. "Oh!" said Loeb. "Last night—you know—nothing doing!"

"We were smoking together," was all the reporter

answered. And from that day to this Loeb trusts that reporter for the yellowest of papers far more than he trusts some of the representatives of papers of more sombre hue.

The muck-rakers? Loeb has no more use for muck-rakers than he has for motor-cars. If you are looking just for muck, for the mere sake of muck, don't go to Loeb. Go to some one less optimistic. Loeb knows where the muck is, better than the rakers. But he also knows that one pig-sty doesn't defile the whole farm.

No! Loeb will have none of the motor-cars. Prefers a horse. He was in the West—Yellowstone Park—on a month's vacation a few weeks ago. And he was on a horse.

Last year, on the presidential Western hunting trip, Loeb had his headquarters fourteen miles from Mr. Roosevelt's camp. The camp could be reached by Loeb only over a killing trail. He had to do it on a horse. One morning, while making preparations in his tent for his first visit to his chief, he overheard two guides outside talking. "Shall we give the tenderfoot the dude horse?" said one.

"Yes; finest mount in the outfit, of course!" replied the other guide. And both guffawed.

Loeb mounted the "dude horse" knowing he was up against it. He was, indeed. The trot of that animal would have split a Colossus of Rhodes in two. Loeb at last made the horse lope. Then he saw his way to get even with the two guides. He loped the whole fourteen miles over that killing trail. And the guides had to lope too. At the Roosevelt camp the guides dismounted, panting, looking daggers at the "tenderfoot."

Next day Loeb cantered the fourteen miles back to his headquarters. So did the guides, grumbling to themselves. And the next day Loeb went again to the Roosevelt camp—loping all the way. At the end of the fifth day of constant, merciless cantering the two guides approached Loeb as though they were a formal committee, saying: "Look here, Mr. Secretary, all we want to tell you is that you're no tenderfoot—we're the tenderfeet. And we'll just go out of business altogether if you insist on one day more riding over that trail as if you were going to a fire in a city."

Now that's Loeb's way in Washington. He plays the administration game with his eyes wide open for the "dude horses" offered to the President by statesmen and politicians. He has his own way of changing the gait of "dude horses" to make them ride easier. And the guides of politics who back up the "dude horses" as the "finest mounts in the outfit"—there's more than a few such guides throughout the country who find themselves utterly without political mounts. They walk. Loeb, in the saddle, chuckles. The unhorsed guides are obliged to confess that they are political tenderfeet.

Yes, Loeb is the Pooh-Bah of the administration. He does more kind acts for more people than any other one man in the United States. That's because his motto is: "To have a friend, be a friend." And if ever Loeb turns you down, sir, think twice before you accuse him of being unbrotherly. For when he refuses you, even as when he grants your request, he is keeping some one as a friend, because he is being a friend to that some one. That some one is the President.

In Memoriam.

LA SALLE A. MAYNARD.

Died in Monrovia, Cal., November 8th, 1906.

HE sought no holy grail in ancient ways,
Nor dreamed of things beyond the realm of truth,
But in his dauntless love for right, forsooth,
He knew no middle path, no devious maze,
No soft retreat from bitter blame or praise;
And yet within his heart no tender youth
Could feel or know as much of pity, ruth,
Or watch the restless world with brighter gaze.
So all his few but fruitful years of thought,
Of purpose great and altruistic aim,
A harvest richer far than what he sought
Will yield and set a halo o'er his name
That ne'er will fade while goodness holds a place
And modest virtue shines a star of grace.

HOMER FORT.

A Delicious Drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A TEASPOONFUL added to a glass of water and sugar to suit invigorates and refreshes.

50 Years' Supremacy.

THE supremacy of Borden's products is due to 50 years' scientific education of dairymen and employes with a fixed purpose to supply only the BEST. Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream fill every milk requirement.

Uncle Sam's Christmas Bargain Sale

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

EVERY ONE occasionally hears of a letter or package being miscarried in the mail and eventually finding its way to the dead-letter office at Washington, and unless personally interested, no further thought is given to the incident. But if one remembers that these mishaps are occurring in more than ten thousand post-offices, then what in each instance is a trivial matter becomes a serious problem to the government on the final disposition of the mis-sent articles. The Post-office Department has devised the scheme of selling the accumulation of each year at auction. Bids for the privilege of conducting the sale are received and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The goods are disposed of about the middle of December, thereby giving bargain-hunters an opportunity to secure Christmas presents for a trivial sum. It takes the department several months to prepare for the auction, the receipts of which are about eight thousand dollars annually.

Most of the articles to be sold were undelivered because the wrappings containing the addresses had entirely disappeared in the mail bags. This is generally due to the careless manner in which they were tied up by the sender, but in some instances the wrappers are worn off by rubbing against one another in the mail pouches. Hundreds of gifts addressed to foreign countries fail to reach their destination on account of insufficient postage, as all foreign mail must start with postage fully prepaid, and, as the name and address of the sender are unknown, the law requires that it be sent to the dead-letter office. Others are mis-directed, or the parties to whom they were sent refused to receive them.

Between forty and forty-five thousand package sturn up at the dead-letter office each year without the least evidence about them to indicate their ownership. They include everything from iron hammers to hairpins. Each package is carefully examined, and if no clew to the sender is found it is sent to the eighth floor of the department, where it is filed away until a year has elapsed. Medicines are not kept, and thousands of bottles are annually emptied into the ashes, which in turn are dumped into the Potomac River.

Two rooms on the top floor of the post-office building are filled with these odd bundles. The public is not admitted here; and two clerks—one of them a colored man—classify the packages, the work being done behind locked doors. The articles are divided into three classes—miscellaneous, books, and fine jewelry. The stuff to be sold is done up in packages by a force of clerks; and, respecting the miscellaneous class, the department aims to have each parcel worth at least one dollar. Several articles are generally put in one bundle, the contents of which are selected with some care, with the view of making the more attractive to the purchasers. If anything is damaged it is noted in the two-hundred-page catalogues which are furnished to the buyers. Everything is sold by number; and this year, when the auctioneer offered No. 3,522, the package contained one infant's long-train dress, infant's cap, cheap sack, small table cover, six yards of mosquito netting, and a pair of woman's damaged gloves—six articles which very likely came from dif-

ferent parts of the country. Another parcel was made up of twenty cheap pocket-knives, and still another contained a small typewriter, which was intended for a resident of Tokio, Japan. A bicycle tire was sold alone. Thirty pieces of music were known as one lot. Ninety-two rosaries were auctioned off in bulk, and two beautiful mink skins caused spirited bidding. Six gas-lighters, two canes, and several whips formed the contents of another bundle.

Electrotypes were numerous, which is explained by their being ordered by country newspapers and not arriving by a certain time were refused, and the senders would not pay return postage. These were placed in large boxes and brought eight cents per pound. Iron patterns were sold as junk. More than half a peck of false teeth sent by mail this year failed to reach their

slippers. When asked how one was lost and not the other, a clerk explained that some had slipped from packages and others had started to foreign countries as samples. Irish girls are famous for sending home presents, and shoes and slippers are their favorite gifts. A single shoe or stocking may be sent as a sample at a cheaper rate than a pair, and these girls think that by sending one at a time they are cheating Uncle Sam. The packages are opened in New York, and letters are frequently found inside, reading somewhat after this fashion:

"DEAR KATIE: I am getting ahead of the United States government by sending you one slipper at a time. It goes as a sample that way. I will send the other in a few days."

LIZZIE."

The package is marked "Condemned," and sent to the dead-letter office. If Lizzie's address is inclosed she will pay first-class postage for the return of the slipper on account of the letter found inside. The residence, however, is not often given. A few days later the other slipper arrives, but they may not get in the same package at the sale, as matching shoes is not an easy task. When asked if the law imposing a fine of ten dollars for sending letters in packages of second- or third-class mail matter was enforced in these cases, the superintendent said that the law was virtually a dead letter as to mail reaching this office.

The contents of more than twenty-six thousand packages of unclaimed mail were on sale this year in the miscellaneous class. Newspapers found without wrappers were sold as waste paper or destroyed. The book class contained twelve hundred and ninety-three packages, which included six thousand volumes. Many of these were handsomely bound and were intended as Christmas gifts last year. The greater part of the money accruing from the sales comes from the fine-jewelry class. A large number of engagement and wedding rings miscarry, and who will venture to tell what sorrow and misunderstandings—even tragedies—their non-delivery may have caused? Many of these rings are engraved with initials or mottoes.

They are sold separately, and their quality of gold in karats is given in the catalogue. Twelve small diamonds and several gold nuggets were among the jewelry. The last thing offered was a lady's fine gold watch, diamond studded. In all, about eighteen hundred pieces of good jewelry in four hundred and thirty-nine lots were sold.

The auction always attracts a throng of people, and often the jam is so great that the police have to be called in to thin out the crowd. Women predominate, and their bidding is particularly spirited where embroidered centrepieces or drawn thread-work is concerned. The terms of the sale are cash on delivery, and packages in the miscellaneous or jewelry class will not be opened. Books, however, may be examined. A record is kept by number of every article sold, and should the owner turn up within four years he is given the amount of money his property brought. This, however, rarely occurs. The packages are placed in large boxes preparatory to being hauled to the auction-rooms, and for months before the sale the corridors on the top floor of the post-office building resemble the shipping department of a large store.



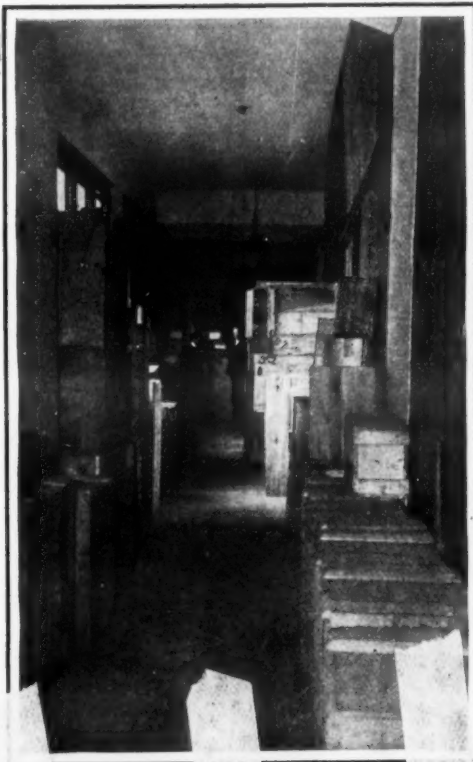
CONFIDENTIAL CLERK PREPARING BOXES FOR THE SALE—EACH OF THE LARGE BOXES CONTAINS \$1,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

destination. These were carefully examined, and if any gold could be found they were taken apart, and the precious metal extracted and sold as dental gold. Each year many of the prizes given by a large coffee firm in redeeming coupons find their way to the miscellaneous class. The firm is notified before the sale, and twenty dollars for return postage on articles is annually sent to the department. However, they refuse to take back bread- or butcher-knives and fancy necklaces, in consequence of which several packages of one hundred bread-knives, to which were added one thousand dozen hairpins, were offered. Last year five hundred prize necklaces were sold for five dollars. Prize butcher-knives went in lots of twenty-five, to which something else had been added to insure the sale. Cheap jewelry was often sold by the bushel.

Perhaps the strangest thing in the whole sale was the odd shoes and stockings. A number of these were put in one lot and found ready buyers among shoemakers, who secured them for a trifling sum, and will make the other shoes. Lot No. 6,480 contained twenty-nine infants' odd shoes, eight odd slippers, nine odd zephyr stockings, nine child's odd shoes, and four child's odd



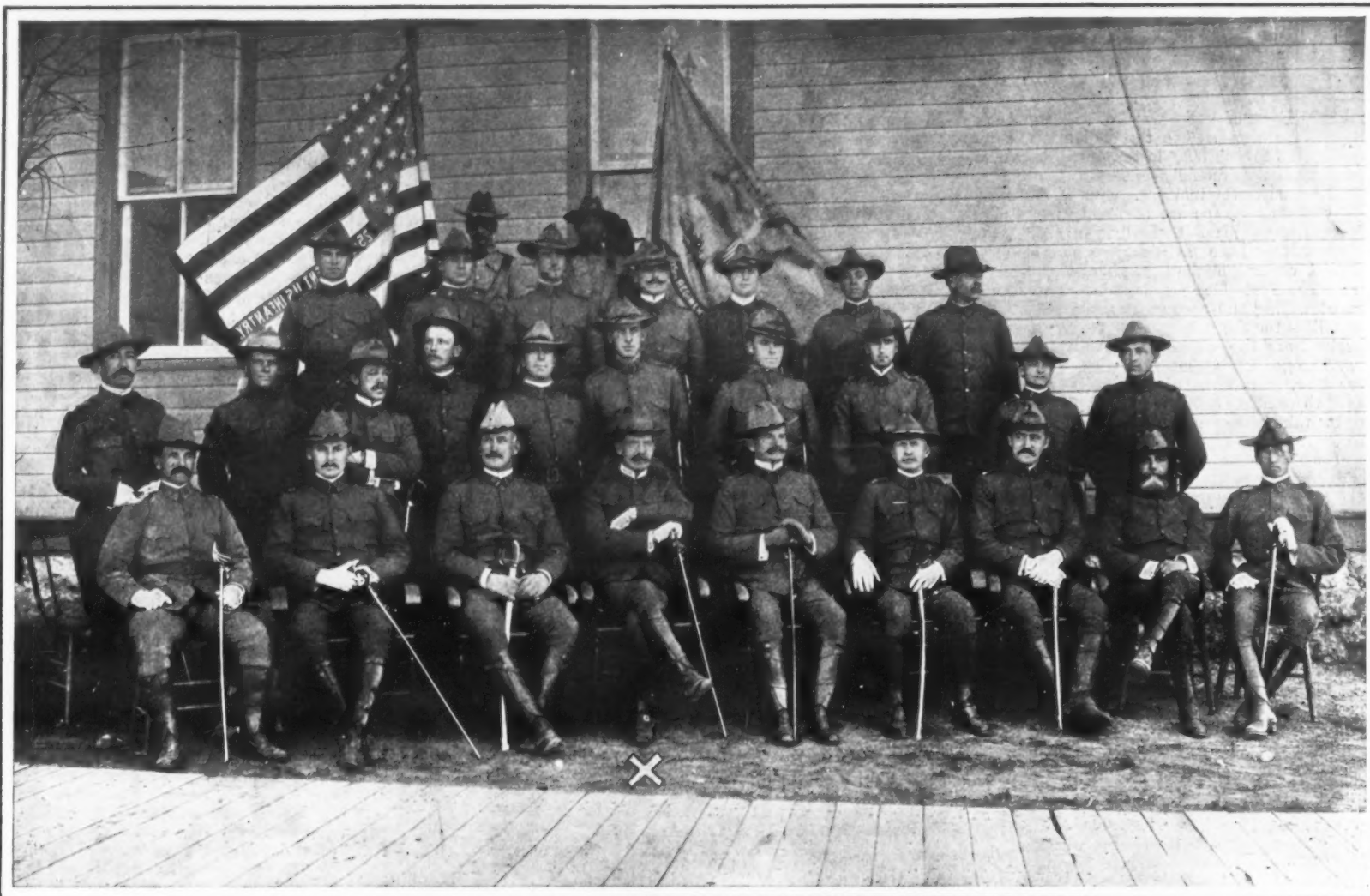
CLERK, BEHIND LOCKED DOORS, CLASSIFYING PACKAGES OF UNCLAIMED MAIL.



ROOM FILLED WITH UNCLAIMED MAIL—HOLDING PARCEL FOR AUCTION.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

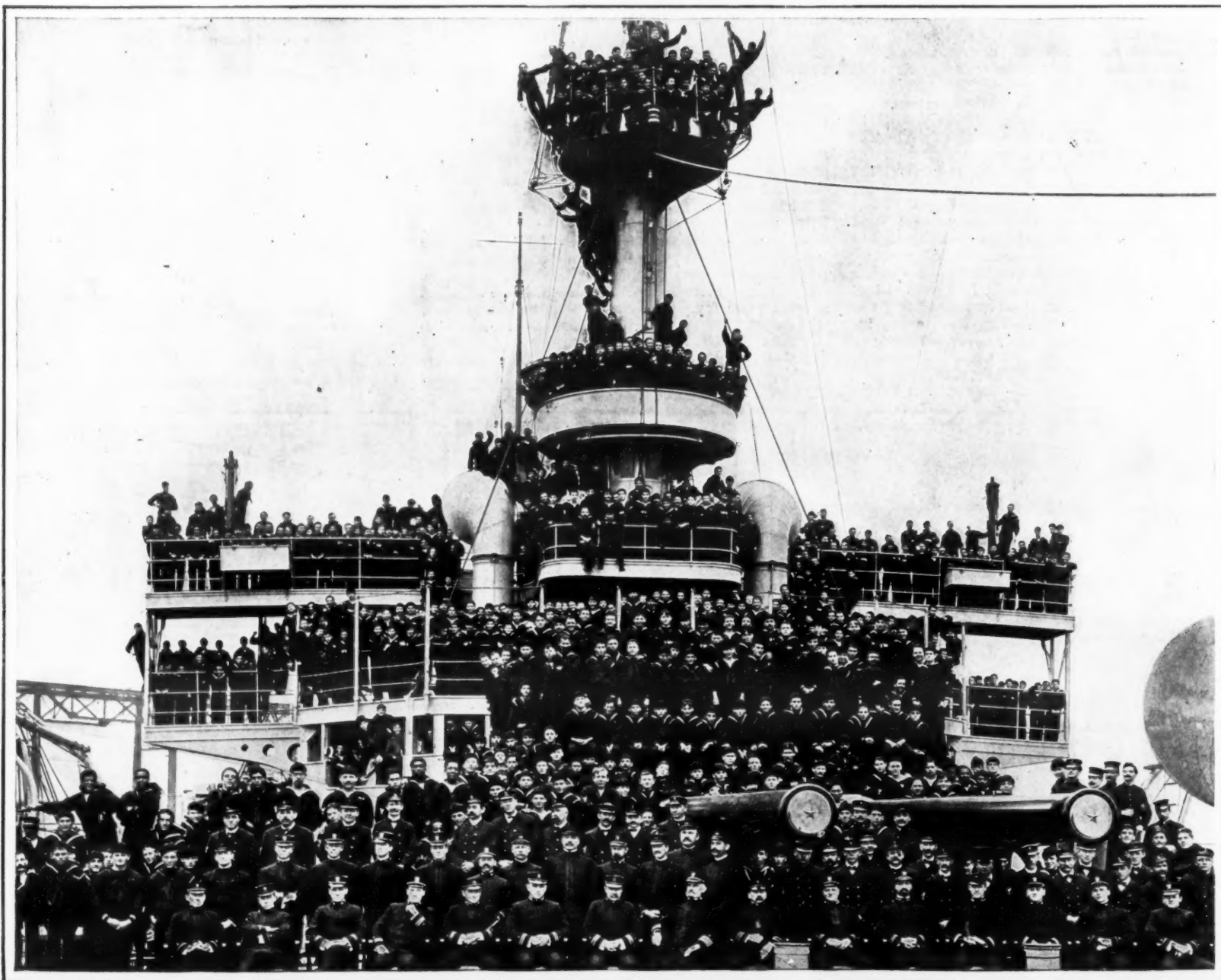


A TRUCKFUL OF UNCLAIMED MAIL ON ITS WAY TO THE STORAGE ROOM, TO BE HELD THERE FOR A YEAR.



"BEST DISCIPLINED BATTALION IN THE ARMY" DISBANDED.

MAJOR CHARLES W. PENROSE (X), THE COMMANDER, WHO EXPRESSED THE ABOVE OPINION, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, COLORED TROOPS, WHO WERE DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE IN DISGRACE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BECAUSE THEY WOULD NOT EXPOSE THE MEN IMPLICATED IN A RIOT AND MURDER AT BROWNSVILLE, TEX.—*Photograph by O. W. Waterman.*



A SUPERB NEW BATTLE-SHIP AND HER FORCE OF FIGHTING MEN.

GRAND GROUP OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "CONNECTICUT," NUMBERING SEVEN HUNDRED EFFICIENT DEFENDERS OF THE FLAG.
Copyright, 1906, by Enrique Muller.



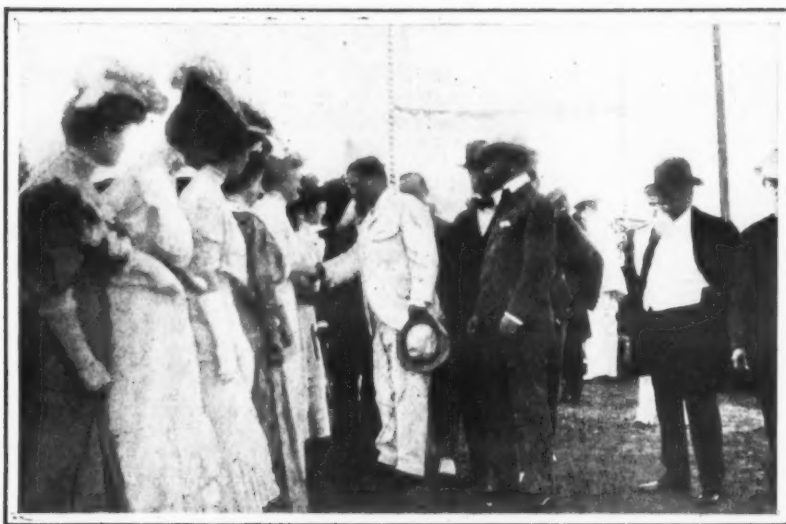
TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT PONCE—BELL IN MID-AIR FILLED WITH SCHOOL-GIRLS WHO GREETED THE PRESIDENT.—Haeselbarth.



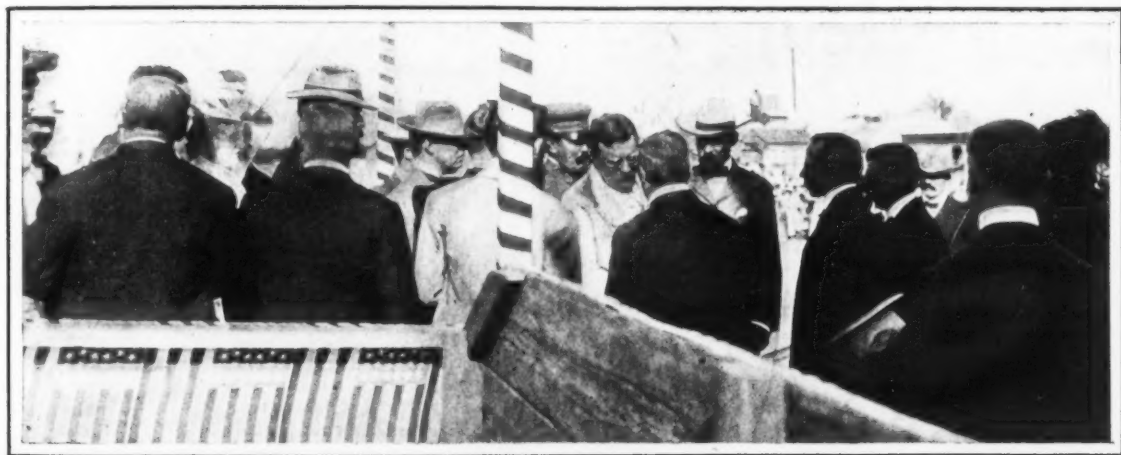
PRESIDENT AND PARTY ENTERING THE GROUNDS OF THE MILITARY BARRACKS AT CAYEY.—Haeselbarth.



MILITARY ESCORT OF THE PRESIDENT, AT SAN JUAN, LINED UP ON ALLEN STREET. Haeselbarth.



A BEVY OF LADIES AT PONCE BIDDING THE PRESIDENT WELCOME. Haeselbarth.



THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR LANDING AT PONCE, AND SHAKING HANDS WITH POSTMASTER MILLER. Spear Brothers.



PALACE AT SAN JUAN HANDSOMELY DECORATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S HONOR.—Haeselbarth.



FORMALLY WELCOMED TO THE ISLAND ON THE BALCONY OF THE PONCE CITY HALL—PRESIDENT IN FRONT, GOVERNOR WINTHROP FACING THE FRONT IN BACKGROUND.—Phlips.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORABLE VISIT TO PORTO RICO.

PLEASANT INCIDENTS AND DELIGHTFUL SCENES CONNECTED WITH OUR CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S ENTHUSIASTIC POPULAR RECEPTION IN THE ISLAND.

Belasco's Bright New Leading Woman a Misfit

AS A CALIFORNIA CRITIC SEES HER

By Harriet Quimby

SO FIRMLY has the name of Belasco been associated with success that when a new play is produced under his direction a spirit of pleasant anticipation pervades the army of theatre-goers, and even the critics, usually finicky and hard to please, carry with them only soft lead in the pencils with which they write their impressions of the entertainment. Recently a new play and a new star added to the little coterie of Belasco's famous leading women have created a double attraction on the boards of the Forty-second Street playhouse in New York. Once more Mr. Belasco has chosen his native California as a background for his beautiful pictures, and this time he has torn a leaf from the early history of the Golden West.

Mr. Belasco is a great artist. He is not only wonderfully skillful in painting a picture which, to the great majority, rings true in every detail, but also wonderful, as a rule, in training his actors and actresses to portray the parts which have been written for them. "The Rose of the Rancho," which has created only favorable criticism in New York, was first written by Edward Walton Tully, a Californian, and was produced under the management of Manager Harry Bishop, in San Francisco. There it closed after a week of unqualified failure. But under the manipulation of Mr. Belasco, of "Du Barry" and "Zaza" fame, the flimsily constructed melodrama has blossomed forth into a play which, while it does not thrill, nor particularly impress, cannot fail to please even the most critical with its superb pictures, its riot of color, and its pretty little love story.

No country in the world is more adapted to romance, literary or dramatic, than is California, with its tropical jungle of flowers, its rose-trees, which from a single trunk grow and spread over an entire patio. Belasco might take a single board from the floor, or a tile from the roof, of the old custom-house at Monterey, where the American flag was first raised in 1847, and where General Sherman and his troops danced the fandango with coquettish señoritas, and write a successful play around it, so full of the dramatic is every stick and stone, and so saturated with romance is the very air which floats in from the Pacific—romance not confined to any one part, but extending from one end of California to the other.

To those who do not know their California well, and are not familiar with the Spanish or Mexican Juanitas and Don Luises, of either pure or mixed blood, "The Rose of the Rancho," like "The Girl of the Golden West," appears a perfect picture, animated with perfect types; but to the native Californian the Belasco plays of the far West are simply superb paintings of any far-West country held together with interesting stories. Not that "The Rose of the Rancho" is not entertaining—it is, although, unlike a Pinero or a Shaw play, one sits through the second act, knowing perfectly well what is to come, and, with the hero, one waits patiently and unworried for the United States troops which are to rout the unscrupulous *Kinkaid* and his men.

The plot is not a new one. In the production of "Ramona," a dramatization of Helen Hunt Jackson's book of that name, the same bit of history, with the exception that the Indians, in place of the Spaniards, were robbed of their homes, roused enthusiasm among the critics of Los Angeles, where the play was produced. One cannot well afford, however, to miss seeing "The Rose of the Rancho," for the lovely garden of the mission at San Juan, with its trellised arches, its wealth of flowers, the cacti, the exquisite picture, animated with señoras and their daughters in mantillas wending their way to the chapel at the bidding of the mission bells—a scene filled with the poetry of color and sound, and set in the wistful dreaminess of tropical atmosphere—is alone worth the price of admission.

But an inconsistency which jars is the fact that, although men, women, and children are supposed to be Spanish, the *Father Antonio*, excellently well sustained in every other way by Frank Lossee, speaks a perfect English, the ultra-Spanish mother of *Juanita* also speaks with the purest English accent, the lover, *Don Luis de la Torre*—a real Spaniard, by the way—reads his lines with an accent, and little *Juanita* herself, half Yankee and half Spanish, finds it necessary to speak with a decided accent, but an accent which suggests Japanese or French as much as it does Spanish. Should any of the cast speak pure English it would seem that the half-Yankee girl would do so. The majority of the minor characters are played by genuine Spanish actors, and, with the usual Belasco attention to detail, the supernumeraries are also Spanish. In writing about the play, one critic said, and truly, "The Rose of the Rancho" is not a master, piece, but it is something like a banquet, and every taste will find something to its liking."

Of the new Belasco leading woman, Miss Frances Starr, there is much to say. The most salient point is, perhaps, that she is about the only actress on the boards to-day who has succeeded in flying from the lowest rung of the ladder to the prominence of becoming a successful star in a metropolitan production in just five years. Miss Starr's career has been little short of meteoric, and she is deserving of all the praise which has come to her, not for her portrayal of *Juanita*, but for her steady flight from one company to another, always a step higher, and for reaching in

so short a time an enviable degree of success, all apparently without any of the usual handicaps which beset the paths of dramatic stars long before they reach New York.

Miss Starr was undoubtedly born under a lucky planet. She is young, winsome, graceful, and in some lines very clever. That she lacks the power to portray *Juanita*, the haughty, capricious, passionate-natured Spanish girl, may be due to her youth, but it is more likely her temperament, for it would take a Calvé to reach out over the footlights and compel sympathy, where Miss Starr arouses only admiration for the pretty picture she makes in her Spanish dress. Miss Starr is singularly lacking in magnetism, and there is no depth of character suggested in her interpretation of the half-Yankee, half-Spanish girl, a combination which exists and is known by the hundred in California. While Miss Starr is not Spanish in any way, she is, nevertheless, a pleasing character throughout the play, and her dancing in the fandango scene is delightful.

Miss Starr is an Albany, N. Y., girl. Her story is so different from that of the usual successful player that it is a pleasure to write it, and to know that there is, after all, such a thing as success without the everlasting struggle which mars the earlier years of almost every exponent of dramatic or any other art before he or she gains recognition.

With a notion that she wanted to go upon the stage, Miss Starr applied one day to Frederick Bond, of the Leland Opera House stock company of Albany. She was given a trial in a small part. She "made good." The following week—and this was all without previous study or any preparation whatever—she was given a more important rôle. Again she was satisfactory both to management and to the public. Before the season was over she was the leading *ingénue* of the company. The following season her ambition led her to New York, the scene of many heartbreaks along the Rialto, and many a hall-bedroom tragedy enacted by heroines who came to the great city just as Miss Starr came, without friends and without an overplus of money, in search of an engagement. Miss Starr applied to the Murray Hill Stock Theatre, and two days after her first application made in New York she was sent for and was given a small part at the above playhouse. Before the season was over she was the leading *ingénue* of the Murray Hill company. Her next success was in San Francisco, under the management of Frederick Belasco, brother of David Belasco. After a few months in that city she returned to New York to become a member of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre Company. From there she was engaged on two different occasions as leading woman for David Warfield in "The Music Master." Later she was selected by Mr. Belasco for the part which she is now playing.

A career like this of repeated successes under different managements and before various audiences is little short of marvelous, and it would suggest a future of unusual brilliancy, especially if the young lady remains under the management of Mr. Belasco, who, with the exception of this one play, in which it seems to me he has made an injudicious selection of his Span-

ish girl, has been able to bring out all that there is dramatic in an actor's nature.

During a chat with the writer Miss Starr stated that she could neither realize nor understand her success. Of course she felt that she would sometime achieve success, but she did not dream of its coming so soon. "Mr. Belasco has a faculty of bringing out all that is good in one," she said. "He has patience and understanding to a wonderful degree, but the compelling force which is felt by all who come under his direction is love. He loves his work, he loves the people who work for him, and from the stage hands up his people love and respect him. He has a nature which inspires one to do his best, and it is a pleasure to try to please him. Why, after a siege of eight solid weeks of rehearsal of 'The Rose,' there was one final rehearsal which lasted from ten o'clock one morning until ten the next, with intermissions only for something to eat. Yet, tired as we all were, there was not one of us who would not willingly have rehearsed again and without complaint had he asked it. If there is the least bit of talent in one I am sure that he would bring it out to the best advantage."

When asked as to her ambitions, Miss Starr replied that she had a secret ambition to play a part which, before she knew Mr. Belasco, she would think it wicked to even dream of, because it was so far beyond her powers; but now she had come to think that, with his supervision and encouragement, she could play it. *Juliet*, I hazarded, but she shook her head and laughed.

Miss Starr is charmingly girlish and unaffected, and in an *ingénue* part on the stage she would be dainty and altogether admirable. It is to be hoped that Mr. Belasco will cast her in a part to which she can do justice and which will do her justice. In the Ethel Barrymore part of *Captain Jinks* she would be an instant success, or in any play of like character; but for a part like *Juanita*, with a suggestion of the tragic nature which lies under every Latin skin, she is not, and never will be, convincing.

A Mine with Two Tunnels.

AT EMPIRE, COL., on the line of the Colorado and Southern Railroad—or, to be exact, two miles above the town of Empire—the Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company is engaged in boring two parallel tunnels to intersect the two great veins which cross its property, the Charter and the Raton lodes. Not a great many people outside the State know about the splendid work this concern is doing, for trumpets sounded not at the birth of the enterprise a couple of years ago, and the daily reports of the miners' blasts have found no answering echoes in glowing write-ups or Sunday advertisements.

Still, during the two years which measure the life of this lusty mining youngster it has gone ahead with its work, and upon enduring foundations has erected, or is engaged in constructing, a mining superstructure which is destined to make old Empire live again in mining history. Empire, like many another mining camp, has a history; indeed, the gulch of Empire almost antedates the record of any other spot in Colorado. The camp is in the boundaries of the Union Mining district, organized in the spring of 1860 by a band of prospectors from Spanish Bar. The previous August (1860), says General Frank Hall in his "History of Colorado," two men, Edgar Freeman and H. C. Cowles, two of the most persistent prospectors that ever shouldered a pick, climbed over the mountains from the diggings about Central City and dropped down into the valley of Empire. In prospecting they found two bits of wire-gold in the float from Eureka Mountain. Further research revealed gold in paying quantities. Their secret soon became an open proclamation when the usual crowds began to pour in.

Then placers were discovered in Silver Mountain, and found to be exceedingly rich in gold. Quartz mills were built, and some of them successfully worked. Many shafts were sunk on quartz lodes and a few tunnels begun. For a year or two, while the yields were satisfactory, Empire fairly outstripped any location in the county. Thus was Empire born. But its life was but the flicker of a candle, to be extinguished by the rush of miners across the divide to the richer placers of California Gulch, and for years Empire lay moribund. Mining there has been and is productive of large returns, but not in the history of the camp has such an extensive mining enterprise been planted there as the Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company. This enterprise is the child of the brain of the great Colorado mining engineer, Mr. Charles H. Morris, of Georgetown, but the funds have been supplied through the efforts of Mr. Louis B. Jones, of New York, the company's secretary-treasurer, and Mr. M. Parish-Watson, the president, who is a wealthy New York merchant. One of the things the writer learned during a recent visit to Empire is, that right on the spot where the Charter-Raton people are erecting a big power plant the first gold was discovered by Cowles and Freeman.

The writer suggests that interested parties write without much delay to L. B. Jones, secretary of the company, Suite 1045, 42 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The Man in Black.

HE laid the tinkling banjo down
Upon the cotton's snow,
And buckled on a cartridge belt
To meet the foreign foe.
His wife was weeping at the door,
His children called him back—
He only heard the bugles blow,
The gallant man in black.

THROUGH pelting rain and scorching sun
He marched without complaint,
Though morning found him stiff and sore,
And evening left him faint.
In homesick dreams he saw again
His old familiar shack,
But followed still the starry flag,
The loyal man in black.

HE felt the barbed and cruel wire
In fields of steaming mud,
He stopped to slake his burning thirst
At rivers red with blood:
And charging through the leaden storm
That could not turn him back,
Upon the hill at San Juan
He fell—the man in black.

REMEMBERING how in other years
The white man set him free,
He gave in turn his humble life
For Cuba's liberty.
Around the camp-fires of the stars
Where heroes bivouac,
I know that he has found a place,
The faithful man in black.

WHEN Gabriel calls the muster-roll
In lands beyond the sky,
And soldiers brave, of every time
And every race, reply,
Lo! he will say when he has seen
That mighty army stack
Its guns beside the pearly gates,
"Pass in, oh, man in black!"

MINNA IRVING.



THE FISHING VILLAGE (AND THE VILLAGERS) IN "NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER," THE GREAT AQUATIC SPECTACLE AT THE HIPPODROME.



VALESKA SURATT, AS THE GIBSON GIRL, IN "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."
Harris & Ewing.



FRANCES STARR, WHO HAS MADE A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS AS "JUANITA," IN "THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO," AT THE BELASCO THEATRE.
Misses Selby. See opposite page.



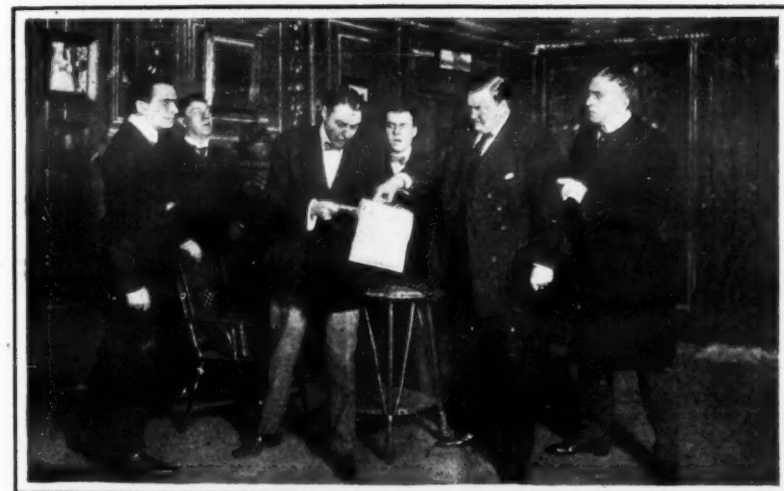
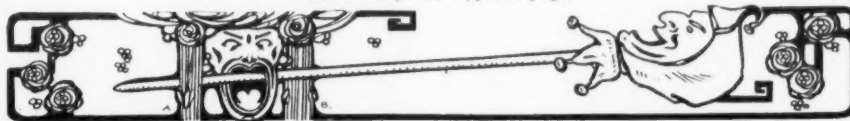
PAULINE HALL, STARRING IN VAUDEVILLE ON THE KEITH-PROCTOR CIRCUIT.
Otto Sarony Company.



RITA ABBOTT, ON TOUR WITH "THE PRINCE OF PILSEN."—*Stanford Studio.*



CHRISTIE MAC DONALD, AS "JULIA" IN "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."—*Otto Sarony Company.*



"THE MAN OF THE HOUR," AT THE SAVOY THEATRE—THE MAYOR REFUSES TO SIGN THE STREET RAILROAD BILL.—*White.*



SCENE FROM "THE GREAT DIVIDE," AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE—"RUTH" (MARGARET ANGLIN) AND THE DESPERADOES (HENRY MILLER AT THE DOOR).—*Hall.*

FAVORITES BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.
PLAYS AND PLAYERS THAT PLEASE NEW YORKERS IN THESE HOLIDAY TIMES.

Fatal Defects of the Sherman Anti-trust Law

By Charles G. Dawes

THE FATAL defect of the Sherman anti-trust law is that it does not clearly define the crime to which it attaches a punishment. It makes criminal "every contract, combination, etc., in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations." Since many trade agreements in restraint of trade are not injurious, but beneficial, to the public, and neither inherently nor consequentially criminal, it penalizes by this general definition both good and bad acts—agreements which are a public benefit as well as those which are a public evil. If competitors agree to compete only in the sale of pure, as distinguished from adulterated goods, such an agreement, though in restraint of trade, is of great public benefit.

When the object of a contract in restraint of trade is to preserve high standards in products, to prevent deception in sales, or to prevent waste and loss by avoiding the over-stocking of localities with perishable merchandise like fruits and meats, where the demand in a given time cannot possibly equal the supply, such a contract is a public benefit. The contract in restraint of trade which has for its object the extorting of an unreasonable price is the one which the law should seek out and punish. But the Sherman anti-trust law, by including all agreements in restraint of trade as criminal, has made the law difficult to enforce, for the inclusion under any law of good and bad acts as equally criminal inevitably discourages its enforcement. Agreements among competitors not to sell below cost may be of public benefit as preserving a larger area of reasonable competition. If under such an agreement large corporations do not sell below cost in particular localities in order to destroy the local competitor, and thus be enabled later to exercise a monopoly and raise prices higher than ever, such an agreement would certainly not be injurious in the long run to the public.

It is a matter of common knowledge that certain agreements in restraint of trade are for the purpose of preventing the destruction of competition; they aim to keep the smaller business concerns in existence. Business men sometimes combine simply to exist, not to extort. It is for the reason that the Sherman anti-trust law classes as criminal beneficial agreements in restraint of trade along with those which are unquestionably injurious, that for the sixteen years which have passed since it went into effect it has proved, practically, a failure. It was enacted in 1890, as the cycle of national prosperity was about to end, and had its origin in general conditions much similar to the present. In periods of prosperity often come the supreme efforts of the community to rectify the evils from which it suffers. As the law was passed sixteen years ago to correct industrial evils, now comes an effort to enforce it for the same purpose. In the meantime many of the States having passed laws modeled after the Sherman anti-trust law, the efforts on the part of the national administration to enforce it in connection with interstate business have their counterpart in similar efforts on the part of the States.

I think it is generally recognized that but little in the way of practical results has been accomplished by the anti-trust crusade. Certainly there has been no change in railroad ownership and rate conditions in the Northwest as the result of the Northern Securities Company case, which is the most important of the recent cases brought under the Sherman anti-trust law. In its present form, too, the Sherman anti-trust law encourages the constant incorporation into larger concerns of any number of competing concerns less than the whole number, for by this means the result of any kind of trade agreement can be legally secured and certain powers legally exercised which the law now forbids. It is thus one of the worst enemies of com-

petition, for it directly encourages the absorption by consolidation of troublesome competitors. One reform needed in the law is a clearer definition of what shall constitute illegality in trade agreements and the exemption from its provisions of such agreements as are not injurious to trade, whether they may be in restraint of trade or not. A law should no more assume that a trade agreement is criminal than the law assumes an individual guilty before trial. Under the law as it is at present the definition of the crime is left to judicial determination, and it has not yet been defined, but will only be defined as each case arises. The business community is, therefore, left in doubt as to what may constitute a crime under the law.



CHARLES G. DAWES, FORMER COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, AND A PROMINENT FINANCIER.—Morrison.

The career of Charles G. Dawes is a shining example of American versatility and of inviolable success. Born in Ohio in 1865, Mr. Dawes in due time passed through college and afterward was admitted to the Bar. But he had also been a student of civil engineering, and so he became and acted for some time as chief engineer of an Ohio railroad. Later he entered on the successful practice of law, became interested in the gas business, took part in politics, and in 1896 had risen to be Illinois member of the Republican National Committee. Subsequently he was appointed Comptroller of the Currency by President McKinley, and held that office from 1897 to 1902, discharging its duties with ability and honor. Since 1902 he has been president of a leading trust company in Chicago, making his mark as a financier. Mr. Dawes is a very competent writer, and is the author of a valuable book on the banking system of the United States.

This indefiniteness, introducing into business, as it does, an element of doubt and uncertainty as to trade agreements, operates to the disadvantage of the scrupulous business man and in favor of the unscrupulous business man, and discourages the formation of good trade agreements and encourages the formation of evil ones.

Scrupulous business men desire to take no risks with the law, and refrain from such acts, but unscrupulous business men break the law with more impunity, since, to include under any law good and bad acts as equally criminal makes its enforcement difficult.

Real business malefactors would much prefer the *status quo* of the anti-trust law, which has been proved impracticable, to a law which can be generally enforced. The attempt to enforce this indefinite law, which gives necessarily such wide latitude and discretion to executive officers in their right to proceed against corporations and individuals, has created the appearance, at least, of favoritism in its application, and has resulted in a lack of uniformity in the treatment of cases arising under it. If real progress is to be made toward the solution of the vexed industrial problems which confront the nation, this law should be amended, as stated before, so as to clearly define what shall constitute illegality in trade agreements. In addition, it should be amended so that a trade agreement, whether an agreement in restraint of trade or not, may, prior to its consummation, be considered by a commission in its relation to the public interest. Beneficial trade agreements should then be legally sustained and indorsed, and bad ones forbidden, and, if consummated, punished.

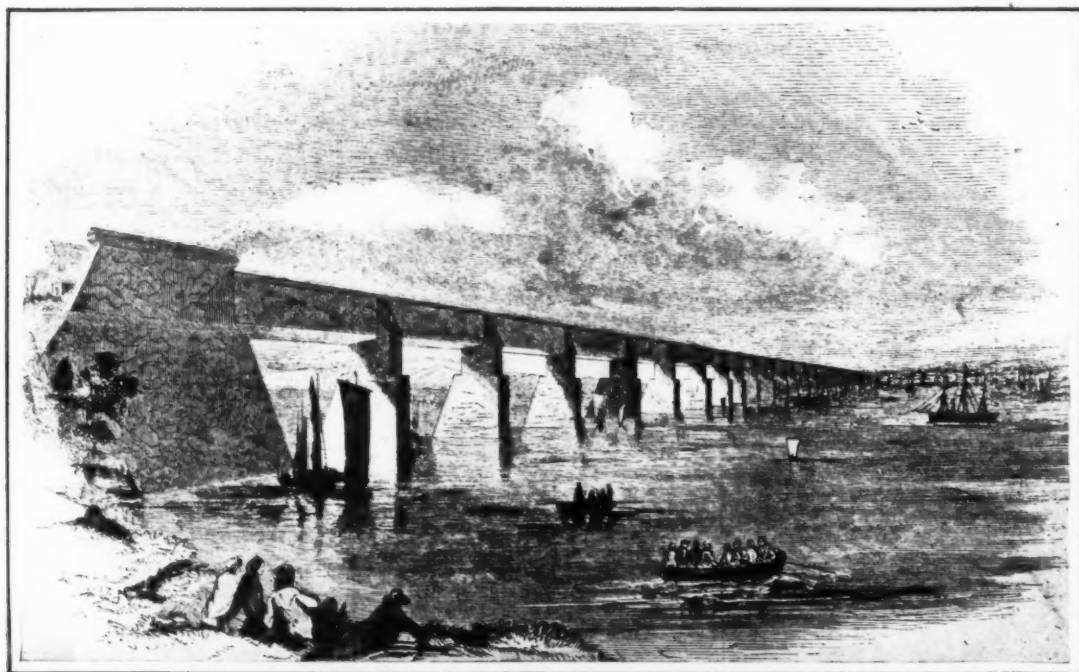
A Gracious Christmas Charity.

FEW MORE gracious charities than that of the Prison League of the Volunteers of America seek the support of a generous public. Its work at this season of the year appeals with particular force to the sympathies. Mrs. Ballington Booth, its president, keeps in touch with the families—frequently destitute, while the husband and father is "doing time"—of her "boys" in prison, and, through the league, is now trying to bring something of Christmas into these wretched households. Some pitiful cases of hardship are reported by the league's agents of mothers who are bravely striving to keep their homes together in the face of ill-health and lack of employment. Gifts of money, clothing, and toys are all acceptable, and contributions may be sent to Mrs. Booth, at the headquarters of the Volunteers of America, at No. 38 Cooper Square, New York City. The books of the League are regularly audited, and receipts for all money received are given to contributors.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

ONE OF THE most important engineering feats of its day was the building of the great tubular bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway, across the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. Though well advanced at the time when our illustration was first published, it was not completed until 1860. The centre span was 330 feet long, and each of the other twenty-four 220 feet, its dimensions surpassing those of the Menai tubular bridge in Wales, theretofore the largest in the world. The Grand Trunk bridge was designed by Robert Stephenson, the eminent English engineer, and the contract price for its construction was £1,400,000. The masonry was so well laid, in spite of the heavy strain to which it was subjected during the ice-jams of the Canadian winters, that when the bridge was rebuilt in 1897-1899, as the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, the old piers were used for the support of the new structure.

Chinese immigration to the Eastern States was in 1856 so insignificant that a writer in LESLIE'S WEEKLY commented upon the curious spectacle afforded by the few Celestials who had been left almost destitute in New York by the stranding of a theatrical company. One of the poor heathens eked out a bare existence by peddling cigars, keeping a little stand, for the most part, in front of the "old brick church," which in those days faced City Hall Park.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TUBULAR BRIDGE, NEAR MONTREAL, ONE OF THE WONDERS OF ITS DAY. Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, December 20th, 1856, and copyrighted.



CHINESE CIGAR-VENDER IN OLD NEW YORK STREETS.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, December 20th, 1856, and copyrighted.

Proofs of the Amazing Richness of the Victoria Chief

By Jefferson Jones

WHAT would be thought of an investment of thirty-five cents that would yield a return of nearly \$200? Such things happen in the mining world. In what other industrial department are they recorded? This is no fiction. Calumet and Arizona shares, which five years ago were selling at about thirty-five cents a share have recently risen to between \$160 and \$180, and a single dividend covers more than ten times the purchase price of the shares by those who were on the inside in its early days. The rise in Nipissing within the last few months gave every purchaser from twenty to fifty times the amount of money he put in. The shares of Tramp Consolidated sold originally at twenty cents, and have recently been regarded as a bargain at \$2.

It is often said, and with truth, that mining investments must be regarded as speculative from their very nature, because, until mines have been thoroughly developed, no one can tell what they will produce. But when the development of a mine proves that the ore bodies are extensive, and when the assays show that the ore is rich, the profits roll in at such a prodigious rate that the investor is often transformed from poverty to wealth almost in a day. In view of these enormous profits, it is not surprising that men of wealth who believe strictly in investments are more and more diverting their capital to the pursuit of good mining propositions. In the copper-field, especially, the effort of capitalists to secure promising mines is more noticeable than ever before.

Good mines, many of them, are now being worked with profit, and every one of these was started under unpromising conditions. They were all regarded at first as doubtful propositions, and, for this reason, the shares had to be sold at any figure which would make them attractive to the speculative element. Just as soon as developments revealed their riches the speculative feature lessened, and the investment demand began to appear. With the payment of dividends, speculation was eliminated and investment alone was considered. The sagacious investor will bear these facts in mind.

I speak of these things to call attention to some noticeable facts about one of the most remarkable copper mines which this era of development has disclosed. I refer to the Victoria Chief, near Engle, N. M. Heretofore statements regarding this property have been those made by the management, and they have been of such an extraordinary character that many could hardly credit their truthfulness. The statements now made, and given to the public for the first time, are those of persons who have become shareholders purely for investment purposes, and who have taken pains to make a personal examination of the mine. One of the strongest indorsements of the property comes from an eminent business man of New York City, Mr. George L. Crum, who is connected with the Equitable Life. After a personal visit to the Victoria Chief—a visit made to confirm the statements of the management—Mr. Crum promptly wrote the following letter. It is one of the strongest indorsements that could possibly be given. He says:

85 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y., December 3d, 1906.
ROBERT H. HOPPER, Esq., President Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.

My dear Sir: While at the mines of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, located in the Caballos Mountains, Sierra County, New Mexico, October last, with my own hands I took from the main lodes of mineral of the several open cuts and tunnels, pieces of ore; placed each piece in an individual pouch and mailed them myself from the post-office at Engle, New Mexico, to the gentlemen whose names and addresses appear below, and who have been so considerate as to send me the official report of the assay of said ore. These ore samples were taken with but one object in view—as near as possible to obtain a fair general average.

Mr. Theodore C. Ross, Elmira, N. Y., assayed by Charles S. Platt, 29 Gold Street, New York City. Returned 45 per cent. copper.
Mr. L. B. Stoddard, 17 State Street, New York, assayed by Rick-
etts & Banks, 104 John Street. Returned 34.84 per cent. copper.
Mr. R. Ellison, 120 Broadway, New York, assayed by Ledoux & Co.,
99 John Street, New York. Returned 33.23 per cent. copper.
Mr. Harry M. Kilborn, 96 Broadway, New York City, assayed by
Charles S. Platt, 29 Gold Street. Returned 40 per cent. copper.
Mr. George S. Scott, 85 Cedar Street, New York, assayed by Mr.
Fred F. Hunt, 77 Pine Street, New York. Returned 26.66 per cent.
copper.

Dr. Orrin A. Clark, Long Branch, N. J., assayed by Charles S.
Platt, 29 Gold Street, New York. Returned 39 per cent. copper.
Mr. George W. Frost, Ithaca, N. Y., assayed at Cornell University,
New York, by Mr. B. S. Cushman. Returned 30.50 per cent. copper,
and indicated gold and silver.

Mr. John B. Sexton, Long Branch, N. J., assayed by Charles S.
Platt, New York City. Returned 26.50 per cent. copper.
Mr. Edward C. Burgess, Produce Exchange, New York City, as-
sayed by Mr. Fred F. Hunt, 77 Pine Street. Returned 32.38 per cent.
copper.

One brought from mines by Mr. George L. Crum, 85 Cedar Street,
New York, assayed by Charles S. Platt, 29 Gold Street, New York.
Returned 45 per cent. copper, some silver.

General average for ten (10) assays—35.31 per cent.

Nine pieces taken by Mr. Crum from several open cuts and tunnels
grouped together and assayed by Charles S. Platt, 29 Gold Street, re-
turned an average of 38.50 per cent. copper.

A reference to the above reports will be interesting and pleasing
reading to the many stockholders of the company. As for me, I am de-
lighted. Knowing the solicitude I felt in the selection with absolutely
no knowledge of mining to guide me, I have waited with a great deal
of anxiety to learn the results of the assays. Now, knowing the re-
sults, it requires no strain of the imagination to believe that the Vic-
toria Chief has a bright future, and ere long will take her place well
up in the ranks of the greatest copper-producing properties in the
world.

At this time I desire to thank you, and through you, Mr. Gardner

and Mr. Macy, for the many courtesies extended to me while at the
mines.

(Signed) Yours very truly, GEO. L. CRUM.

I might add that Mr. Crum's visit to the mines was
made on the suggestion of the company, and that the
president, Colonel Robert H. Hopper, invariably in-
vites the shareholder to inspect the property, or to
have some friendly expert make the inspection and re-
port. The mines of the company are freely open to
visitors, and the manager and all other officials are di-
rected to give every shareholder the fullest opportunity
to scrutinize the property, to collect such samples of
ore as they may desire, and to have them assayed by
their own assayer. It was on such an invitation by
Colonel Hopper that Mr. Crum, with a number of
other shareholders made his visit.

Among these visitors was Mr. Murrell L. Buckner,
of Dallas, Tex., and his letter fully confirms Mr.
Crum's report. It reads as follows:

307 SCOLLARD BUILDING, DALLAS, TEX., November 29th, 1906.
ROBERT H. HOPPER, President, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: We got home last night from my second visit to the
mines, and you do not know how very happy I am over what we saw,
and I wish you could hear the gentleman talk who went with me. He
spent a long time at Bisbee and Butte, and he says that our mines are
ten times bigger and better than those up there, and will make a fine
report to all of the men who sent him from here. Gardner was as
nice to us as it is possible for a man to be—and right here I want to
say that I think he is one of the finest men that I have ever met, and
not only that, but he has one of the finest business heads on his
shoulders of any man, and I think no man could be better fitted for
the place of general manager of such a large property than John
Gardner is of the property of the Victoria Chief Company.

Mr. Coe, the gentleman who went with me, selected his own sam-
ples of ore, and took them to El Paso, and had The Seaman Assay
Company make the assay for him, and it ran 26.60 per cent. of cop-
per, and they told him the ore would net about seventy-five dollars
per ton. To say that he was delighted is putting it in a mild way;
he was tickled almost to death.

(Signed) Yours very truly, MURRELL L. BUCKNER.

There can be no question as to the standing of the
parties whose letters I am printing. Inquiries of any
responsible source will show that their standing is of
the best. In any mining proposition it is well for the
investor always, if possible, to secure independent
assays as well as those made by the company, and these
are particularly what Colonel Hopper invites. I have
given the letters from two different shareholders re-
porting assays made in New York City in one instance,
and by a well-known assay company at El Paso, the
central smelting point of Texas, in another. A third
letter, well worth reading, was written to Dr. John
V. K. Hemstreet, one of the most successful manu-
facturers of the Mohawk valley. Dr. Hemstreet was
greatly impressed by a visit to the Victoria Chief,
and selected at random a number of samples of ore
which he sent to a friend at Watervliet, N. Y., and
asked him to have them carefully assayed and to make
an honest and unbiased report. These samples were
submitted to the chemical laboratory at Albany, and
the report is embodied in the letter which Dr. Hem-
street received, and which is as follows:

WATERVLIET, N. Y., November 23d, 1906.

FRIEND HEMSTREET: I enclose herewith a report from Mr. En-
rique Touceda, relative to the copper values in the ore given to me
when last at your home.

The results shown are so fine that it would lead one to doubt that
such a condition could possibly exist. The copper ore picked up on
the surface or outcrop shows 42.54 per cent. copper, and the ore from
the mine 35.52 per cent. copper, which undoubtedly overshadows any
other proposition now existing, with the exception possibly of one or
two small propositions.

Doctor, I would advise you to send a man, an expert, even though
you assume the entire expense of the trip, and let him give an opinion;
for, if the conditions are as shown by the ore given me, and the facili-
ties for mining and transportation do not eat up the profit, you
have one of the best propositions in the world, and I would invest
every dollar that I had in it. I feel, however, that the proposition is
worthy of consideration, and if I were in your place, I would not rest
until I had the opinion of a man who was competent and trust-
worthy.

(Signed) From HARRY.

I attach the official assay, so that if any of my
readers desire to confirm it they can write to the labo-
ratory at Albany. It is as follows:

CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF ENRIQUE TOUCEDA, C. E.
ALBANY, N. Y., November 21st, 1906.
To the Watervliet Foundry and Machine Co., Watervliet, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—I have assayed the samples of copper ore, and find it
to contain as follows:

	"Weathered Ore."	"Ore."
Copper.....	42.54%	35.52%

This analysis has been carried out in duplicate, and the above is
correct. Very respectfully yours, ENRIQUE TOUCEDA.

Mr. Crum, Dr. Hemstreet, and all the other share-
holders who visited the property and had these assays
made on their own personal account, have not only
increased their holdings in the company's shares at
the advanced price, but have also urged their friends
to take advantage of what they regard as a rare op-
portunity to become connected with a company that
promises to develop one of the great mines in the
country. Some of these stockholders were among the
first subscribers to the shares of the Victoria Chief
when they were sold to the public with the first allot-
ment at seventy-five cents a share. The fact that
they have largely increased their holdings by purchas-
ing of the second allotment at one dollar per share is
abundant evidence of their confidence in the future of
the Victoria Chief.

The rapidity with which each of the three allot-
ments of 100,000 shares has been taken is also proof
of the satisfaction the shareholders have felt in their
investment, and there is no doubt that the latest allot-
ment of 100,000 shares, at the advanced price of \$1.50
per share, will be exhausted within a very short time.
Colonel Hopper sincerely believes that the price of five
dollars per share is justified by present developments,
and he has no hesitation in showing to callers the evi-
dences offered by leading engineers that, considering
the small capitalization of the company, the shares
should command two or three times their present price.

The faith of the public in Colonel Hopper's scrupu-
lous integrity has been justified amply by the frank-
ness with which he has met every doubter by an offer
to open the mines to the freest inspection, and also by
his offer to buy back the stock of any purchaser, with
six per cent. interest, at any time within six months of
the purchase, if the owner for any reason felt dis-
satisfied.

It is often asked why, if these mines are so valu-
able, they were not uncovered long ago, as they are
only about twenty miles from Hillsboro and something
like 100 miles from Albuquerque, two well-settled
places in New Mexico. A recent letter, unexpectedly
received by Colonel Hopper, confirms his statement that
the Victoria Chief mines are not in a new district, but
that their richness was discovered a number of years
ago. The Apaches were at that time raiding and
ravaging the country in the vicinity of the mines, and
interrupting the work of miners. At this juncture
the price of copper fell to abnormally low figures, and
the discouraged prospectors left the camp in disgust.
The letter received by Colonel Hopper bears striking
testimony to the truth of his statement. It was from
an old miner, a party entirely unknown to Colonel Hop-
per, and it read as follows:

510 WALKER STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

GENTLEMEN: I was very much interested in your articles in LES-
LIE'S WEEKLY, and, if not too much trouble, would like you to send me
any more information you have concerning your property. I know
you have plenty of copper, as I was one of a party of prospectors that
located and discovered everything in sight in the Caballos range nearly
twenty-five years ago. We were after silver, and when we found the
lead carried little or none, it was no good to us. The copper we could
not handle, as the metal was too cheap and we had no capital to develop
and build roads. I helped to build the forts you mention, and some
more on the way to Engle, close to a spring. The Apaches were very
bad and killed some of us at Chloride, the Black range. You will
find some old Spanish shafts and tunnels about ten miles south, which
might be worth investigating, and there is some turquoise round the
spring back of Elephant Butte. The Caballos, or Horse Mountains, are
named because, if you stand about ten miles off, you will see a fine
profile of a horse's head. At the Palomas Hot Springs you will find
two conical hills, where I did considerable work, but could not get
through the iron cap; it is the same formation as Lake Valley, and
leads to silver.

(Signed) I remain yours truly, S. R. SEARLE.

An eminent mining engineer once told me that the
future of a mine depended not only on the question of
whether it was a good mine, but just as much, or more,
on the question whether it had good management.
This engineer, after a visit to the Victoria Chief, com-
plimented Colonel Hopper on the experience, industry,
ability, and good work of Mr. John Gardner, the man-
ager in charge of the Victoria Chief. The latest letter
from Mr. Gardner, in the form of a brief report on the
progress of work on the property, is full of encourage-
ment. Neither the manager nor the president, nor
any of the other officers of the company, is in receipt
of a heavy salary. Most of them receive no salaries.
All are shareholders and are working eagerly to de-
velop the property, and are perfectly satisfied that
the intrinsic value of the mine will some day yield them
abundant financial returns. The latest report of Mr.
Gardner, to which I have alluded, I append in closing,
and I may add that it fully confirms the statement
made to me by an engineer of national repute who re-
turned not long since from a visit to the Victoria Chief.
Mr. Gardner wrote as follows:

ROAD CAMP, November 27th, 1906.

MR. ROBERT H. HOPPER, President,
Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company,
100 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: I have uncovered a copper outcrop or gossion for more
than forty feet. It don't look much to a "tenderfoot," but it spells
a great deal to me, and I feel confident it will make the ore in our
Marion tunnel look like thirty cents with the same amount of work
on it, as it lays directly under the west-end line of the Ooh Ooh, and
on the north-end line of our Rebecca mine. We have been cutting
heavy hematite of iron ore all along the line since we first left the line
in streaks from six inches to six feet, and it is good iron and it spells
big copper to me, and if Mr. William Farish were to see the outcrop
now on the Ooh Ooh he would say no more about the Big Iron Cap on the
Rebecca's end line. The way the iron ore is showing up as we
cut along the hillside looks like ready money to me. If it is worked,
which it will be, and if we can once get settled to mine some, for my
faith in the property is getting stronger the more I go over the
ground, and if this outcrop don't materialize into one of the biggest
lenses of ore in New Mexico, I am willing to call off my twenty-five
years of experience in mining all over the Rocky Mountains from old
Mexico to Alaska. I am willing to lay my past experience down, and
say past experience learns a man nothing in mines.

(Signed) JOHN GARDNER.

I advise those who desire to interest themselves in
a mining property that offers such unquestioned proofs
of its value to communicate with Colonel Robert H.
Hopper, president, Victoria Chief, 100 Broadway, New
York, and to ask him any pertinent questions that may
occur to them. I have his assurance that he is only
too ready and willing to answer.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

I OBSERVE that the Interstate Commerce Commission is about to investigate the James J. Hill railroad system, to find out what the practical result of the decision in the famous Northern Securities anti-trust case in 1904 really was. It will be remembered that the United States Supreme Court decided that Mr. Hill's combination was in violation of the law, and his Northern Securities Company was accordingly dissolved, but that made not the slightest difference in the situation. The company was dissolved, but the securities were divided up and sell higher to-day than ever before. Now the Interstate Commerce Commission is going to find out the reason why. It needs no experienced man to comprehend that this sort of thing does not add to the sense of security in financial circles. Nothing is regarded with greater apprehension by financiers than the upsetting of settled conditions. The decision in the Northern Securities case was heralded as a great triumph for the anti-trust sentiment in the administration. What good did it do? When it was first announced, it led a lot of small stockholders to sacrifice their holdings in a panic, and they have the unpleasant recollection that if they had held their shares until the present day they would have more than doubled their money.

The blow at the trusts in the Northern Securities case, which was aimed by the administration, therefore struck down a lot of small and innocent shareholders, and enriched the wealthy men who were able to buy the sacrificed shares when they were thrown upon the market. The same thing has just happened with the Standard Oil Company. The announcement that this great industry has

been singled out especially at Washington for attack, as one of the terrible trusts, led to a decline of nearly \$100 a share in the stock. No large shareholder disposed of his stock, because the sales were all in small lots. No matter what the decision of the court may be in the Standard Oil case, I have no doubt that in the end the shareholders will receive just as large dividends as ever, and that the shares will be worth just as much money as ever, because the property and business are there. They are in the hands of men who have won success because they have fought for it as every other successful management has had to fight its way to victory. If the company had largely increased the prices of the commodities in which it deals, the public might have some sense of satisfaction in attacks made upon it, in the hope that this would reduce the cost of some of the necessities of life. But it is generally acknowledged that the prices of oil and other products of the Standard Oil Company have decreased as that organization has grown in strength.

The attack by the administration upon the Standard Oil Company is based on the charge that the anti-trust law has been violated, and that the corporation has been organized in restraint of trade, and not because of any charges that it has increased the cost of its commodities to consumers. Its dissolution cannot result in the confiscation or the destruction of its property. That will still belong to the four thousand shareholders that own it now, and they would, therefore, be very foolish to sacrifice their shares in a panic. The management of the Standard Oil Company deserves to be commended for notifying its shareholders, by circular letters, of this situation, and for advising them promptly that their interest will be protected and safeguarded to the fullest extent. The announcement that, after the administration has finished with the Standard Oil, it proposes to attack a number of other great industries, is far from reassuring. If the Republican party favors a policy of corporate destruction, it can readily succeed in demolishing all that its protective-tariff policy has ever built up.

The condition of the stock market as

we near the close of the year is far from wholesome. The talk that the money stringency is artificial is absurd. My outspoken, and always honest, friend, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, recently intimated very broadly that one of our banking institutions was taking advantage of an abnormal monetary situation unfairly, but he did not hesitate to describe the condition of the call money market on the New York Stock Exchange as "barbarous" when he asked the chamber to take prompt action to devise means to regulate the interest rate upon call loans. I suppose the bankers ought not to be blamed for taking selfish advantage of conditions directly traceable to our currency system, but they could not be guilty of the offense charged by Mr. Schiff if Congress would comply with the request of our great banking institutions and pass a law to furnish what every other civilized nation enjoys, namely, a more elastic currency.

Whatever hope there was of a Wall Street boom this year fades away in its closing days, and instead we find the money stringency intensified, liquidation more compulsory than it has been, and a general desire on the part of investors and speculators, great and small, to more vigorously safeguard their interests. The advice I have repeatedly given during the past few months, to keep out of the market, while other financial writers were advising liberal purchases for a rise by all sorts of reports of "melon cuttings," is now abundantly justified, and I repeat that advice at this time. Unless the stringency in the money market is relieved, we must have still further liquidation either before or after New Year's. Nor is it encouraging to find that some of the great railroad systems, including the Atchafalaya, the Pennsylvania, the Norfolk and Western, and the New York Central, that have been increasing their dividends, are still seeking additional funds by the emission of new securities. Where will all the cash come from?

"W." New York: E. R. Chapman & Co. are members of the New York Stock Exchange in excellent standing.

"F." Columbia, S. C.: Subscription was received and acknowledged and answers sent. Have they failed to reach you?

"L." Alameda, Cal.: The report of the consolidation of the wireless companies has been denied. As matters stand to-day the mining stock to which you refer looks more attractive, because of the par-

ticular interest manifested in mining affairs just now.

"H." Falls City, Ky.: In an active and upward market Chicago Great Western common, among the low-priced railroad shares, and Corn Products Refining common, among the low-priced industrials, will be pretty safe to have, for both have elements of speculative value that would be rapidly developed in an active market.

"M. G." New York: 1. They are not a well-settled investment, and have a speculative element. 2. It is a fair exchange. You can do as well in a number of excellent short-term investments. Write to Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York, for their comprehensive list of such investments just published, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It will be sent you without charge. "M." Detroit, Mich.: 1. I do not regard the mortgage bonds to which you allude as strictly gilded. 2. I could not name such a firm. Most of them prefer not to have foreign connections. A local banker might put you in touch with some banking house in New York with which you could communicate on the subject. The American Malt-ling Company's address is East River and Sixty-third Street, New York City.

"D. P. S." Philadelphia: It is an industrial enterprise regarding which various reports have been made, but all those that have come from the company have been uniformly favorable. The capital looks large, but the price of the stock is correspondingly low. It is impossible to obtain information excepting through the company's officers, and they have always been optimistic. Under the circumstances it is difficult to advise, but I would not sacrifice my shares.

"Navy." New York: 1. You ought to get nearer par, I am told, but you have a handsome profit, and it would be safe to sell enough to cover your original purchase and hold the balance a little longer. 2. I would not put all my eggs in one basket, though the bonds do not look dear. 3. It would be safer than holding the stock. 4. The passage of a ship-subsidy bill would no doubt help Int. Mer. Marine. 5. I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. You may do better within a month or two.

"C." Goshen, Penn.: 1. The history of Pittsburgh coal has been such that I hesitate to advise the purchase of the stock, even though its reported earnings are large and increasing. A cessation of the present prosperous conditions in the iron and steel business would be seriously reflected at once in the coal trade. 2. The Wabash debenture B bonds, for which new bonds and common and preferred Wabash shares are to be issued, offer a better opportunity for speculation than the shares themselves.

"S." New York: I have always said that the history of the American Tobacco Company showed that those who bought the shares of its auxiliary companies at low prices were winners in the end. I am told that certain interests have been compelled to liquidate their holdings in Havana Tobacco, but that heavy holders, not under this pressure, are retaining their stock. At present price the common looks like as good a speculative industrial as anything of its class or price, though, as I have repeatedly said, this is not based on inside information, as such information is extremely difficult to obtain.

"B. Y." Harrisburg, Penn.: A number of short-term securities of excellent character will yield you five per cent. and better. Investors usually prefer securities running for a long term. One of the most complete and accurate lists of short-term investments of a high character that I have seen has just been prepared by Swartwout & Appenzeller, the well-known bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York. This firm deals in high-grade bonds, and, among other things, is offering the American Steel Foundries first mortgage 6s on a very attractive basis. If you will drop them a line and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY they will send you without charge their table of short-term securities, in which they are specialists.

Continued on page 612.

Mining Investors Off the Track.

DURING the present period of growing interest in mining, many investors have lost sight of the real, substantial foundation for the increasing general appreciation of the fact that mining on a commercial basis is the most profitable of all industries. It is important to remember that the business of producing the metals has assumed front rank among American investments, not on account of any craze or the booming of any camp or district, but because of a strong, legitimate commercial demand; and this demand exists for one metal particularly. That metal is copper.

The wide extension in the uses of electricity in all parts of the world has created an actual new economical condition. Those who understand this are taking advantage of it to make liberal fortunes by investments in copper. It is predicted by one of the largest consumers of this metal in the United States that as soon as the public realizes—as he and others who are in the business now do—that the demand for copper metal is real and not speculative or fictitious, and that the price is likely to continue to rise and finally assume a new permanent high basis—that as soon as the public understands this fact, there will be such a demand for copper stocks as was never before heard of, and the prices of shares in good companies will rise to lofty figures. So this man—and others like him—is taking his investments out of railroads and other shares and putting his money into copper.

An authority on this metal, D. Houston & Co., recently said in their copper circular, in speaking of the copper famine:

"Consumers are face to face with a market practically swept clean of stocks in this country, and the limited floating lots are too meagre to cut any figure in the situation."

The world uses one and a half billion pounds of copper a year. Within a score of years thirty billion pounds will be required. The new economical condition created by the vast use of the electric current and the demand for copper is making the producers of this metal enormously wealthy. The Amalgamated Copper Company alone will earn \$36,000,000 in 1907, basing the estimate on actual production and prices.

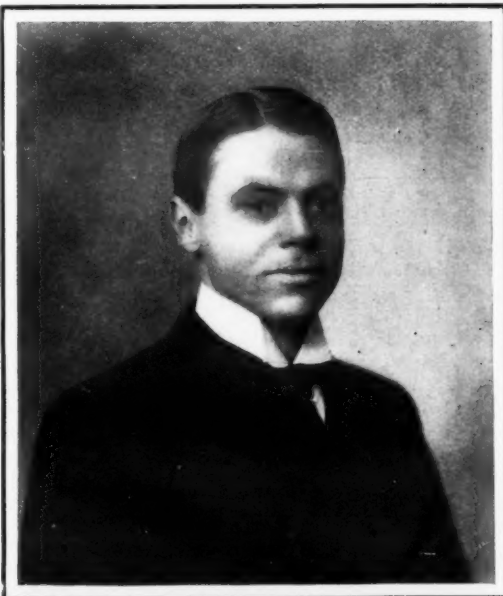
But the Amalgamated stock is paying dividends, and an investment in its shares will only return you a good rate of interest. It does not represent an opportunity to make a fortune by a small investment. To do that you must get into a company that is beginning operations, but can give you evidence of a rich and valuable

property and competent management. In a recent issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY a description was given of the property of the Devine Mining Company, Limited, in Kittitas County, Wash. The company's mine has a large tonnage blocked out and adjoins a property for which the Amalgamated Copper Company is reported recently to have paid \$10,000,000.

The Devine Company is attracting attention in commercial circles because Mr. W. A. Patterson, a widely-known wholesale shoe dealer of Chicago, is its treasurer and in active charge of its business affairs. It would be well for you to write Mr. Patterson, Suite 740, No. 159 La Salle Street, Chicago, and ask him about the property. There may still be an opportunity to obtain an interest with him on an advantageous basis.

A Remarkable Young Inventor.

THE NINETEENTH century has been an age of mechanical miracles. Dreams past comprehension have been realized. Inventions seemingly impossible when first suggested have become so com-



JOSEPH W. JONES,
The Inventor of the Speedometer for Automobiles.

monplace that they have long lost their interest and are taken as a matter of course. The telephone, camera, phonograph, telegraph, ocean greyhound, wireless telegraphy, etc., and last, but certainly not least, the automobile, are all products of that wonderful century. When the automobile was still in its infancy—and that is not so very long ago—the spirit of man was not content to go fast, but demanded that this tireless steed carry him at a pace attained only by express trains. Then came the blue-coated arm of the law, and the insatiable craving for speed usually landed the violator of the traffic regulations before a magistrate or justice of the peace at twenty dollars per violation.

During the summer of 1900, Joseph W. Jones, then twenty-four years of age, invented the pioneer speed indicator, for use on automobiles. Like all inventions, its birth was not hailed with acclaim, but when once its possibilities and the protection it afforded motorists against indiscriminate and unwarranted arrest became known there was a desire to investigate the new accessory, and its adoption soon became general. Mr. Jones had achieved fame before he came to the rescue of "motordom" with a speed-indicating device, by inventing the disk talking-machine record, a method now almost universally used for sound reproduction. As a matter of fact, although very modest and unassuming, he is rather inclined to look upon one invention as being equally meritorious with the other.

Mr. J. W. Jones was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1876, and no matter to which preference is given, the fact that he had scarcely passed his majority when he conceived both of these widely-known inventions is certainly remarkable. However, in the Jones speedometer he brought forth a mechanical device that is almost like a sentient being—a sensitive instrument that responds to every mood and inclination of its associate steel comrade, the automobile.

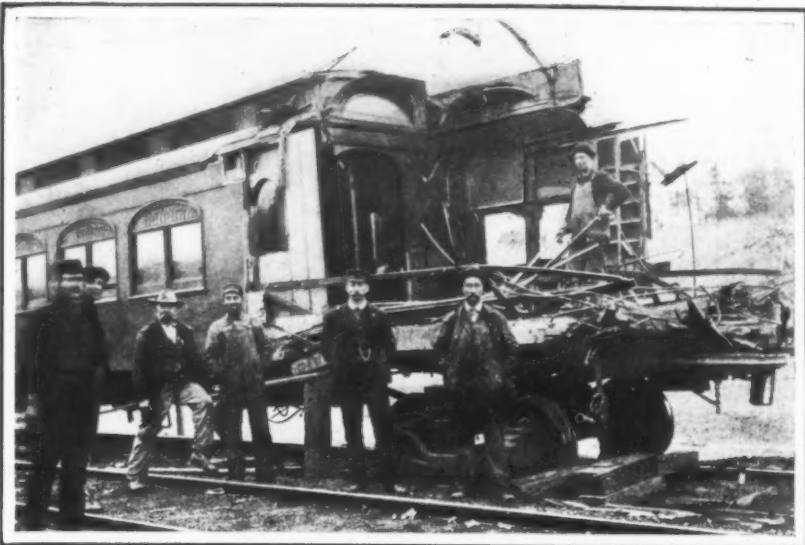
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST SKIN CURE AND PUREST AND SWEETEST OF EMOLLIENTS.

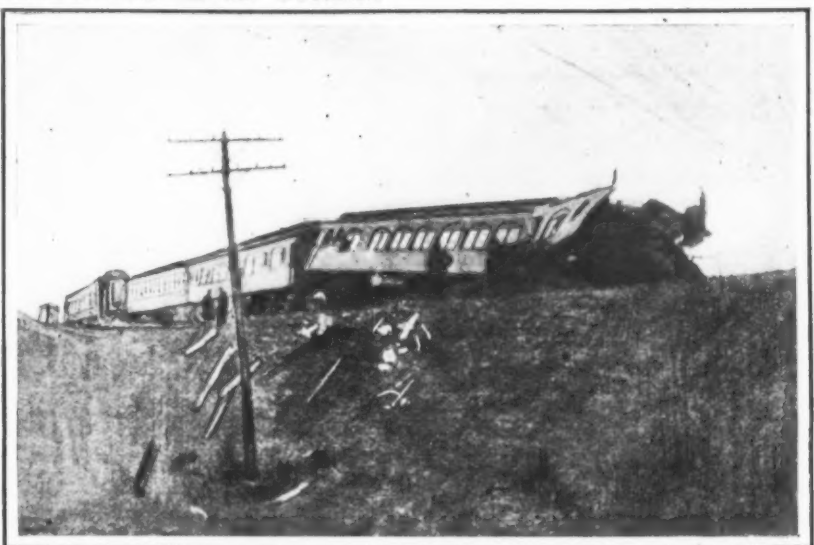
Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, irritations, and inflammations, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure.

PRESIDENT SPENCER KILLED IN A WRECK ON HIS OWN ROAD.

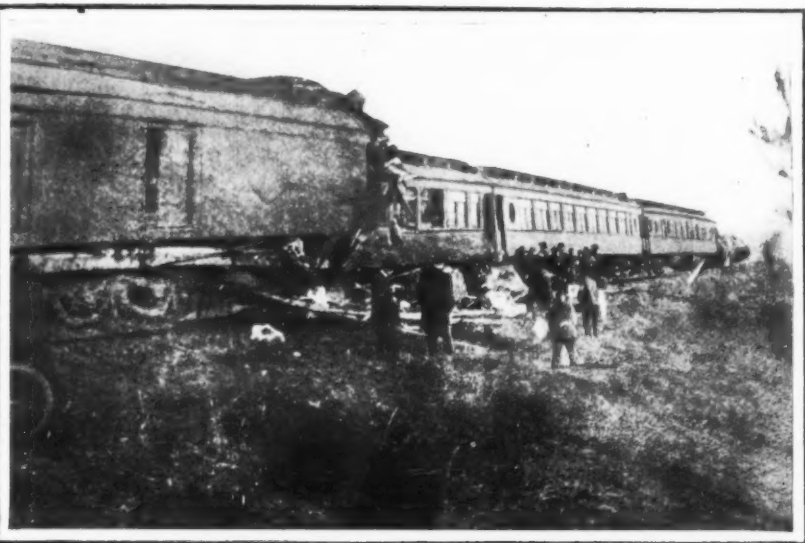
SADDENING FEATURES OF THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT LAWYERS, VA., ON THANKSGIVING DAY, WHICH COST THE LIVES OF SAMUEL SPENCER AND SEVEN OTHERS.



ALMOST ABSOLUTE DESTRUCTION OF THE STATE-ROOM OF ONE OF THE PULLMANS—A WOMAN AND CHILD ESCAPED FROM IT UNHURT.—Holmes Cummins.



THE TRAIN AS IT APPEARED AFTER THE FLAMES HAD CONSUMED THE LAST COACH, PRESIDENT SPENCER'S.—Photograph from E. F. Foley Company.



PASSENGER COACH TELESOPED FROM THE REAR, FOR HALF ITS LENGTH, BY A BAGGAGE-CAR. Photograph from E. F. Foley Company.

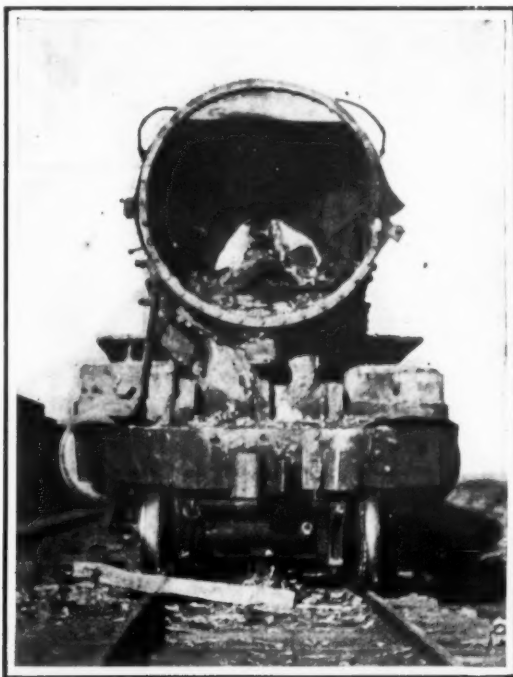


SCORCHED AND TWISTED IRON-WORK—ALL THAT COLLISION AND FIRE LEFT OF PRESIDENT SPENCER'S PRIVATE CAR.—Holmes Cummins.

The Solid Comfort of Atlantic City.

CHEMISTS tell us that the purest air in the world is found on the wide expanse of the ocean. It is dust-free, and almost germ-free. This may be one reason why the denizens of our dusty, crowded cities seek the seashore for health and recreation. In other days, the seashore was the summer resort. Now it is getting to be the all-year-round resort. The South has its Atlantic and gulf ports, which, in midwinter, are particularly attractive to the Northern visitor; and all the upper Atlantic coast, from Delaware to Maine, has its ocean resorts open for business, with few exceptions, in summer only. The unique exception is Atlantic City, where the principal hotels remain open, in whole or in part, the year through. There is no season at Atlantic City, and the visitor finds as much delight and comfort in midwinter as in midsummer. And comfort is the watchword at Atlantic City. Perhaps that is the reason why its attractions never fail.

Within seventy miles of Philadelphia, and a little more than about twice that distance from New York, with plenty of trains on the Jersey Central, the Reading, and Pennsylvania, and with electric cars every hour from the beach to Philadelphia, this little town of 35,000 population has made itself famous as the greatest of all Atlantic-coast resorts. The visitor has already heard, before his arrival, of the famous "boardwalk," which will develop his pedestrian abilities, and which gives him a never-ending series of changing views. Auctions, photographic and art galleries, bric-à-brac stores, cigar establishments, chemist shops, bazaars of all nations, restaurants, "salt-water taffy," shops in infinite variety, line one side of the walk, while on the other is the ocean, pierced at intervals with piers which seem to be starting to cross the Atlantic. Back of the great line of bazaars stand the hotels, rising in some instances to magnificent proportions, and giving a sweeping view of the ocean from almost every side. Variety shows, concerts, and entertainments to suit the purse of the high and the low abound, but the reader would do well to save his time and spare himself the uneasiness of listening to a so-called "illustrated lecture" on the end of what I might term the "pickle pier," if the pictures are always as bad as they were when I saw them. Either the stereopticon man did not know his business, or his photographs were no good. The lecturer did her best to entertain her free audience for fifteen minutes, but the omission of the pictures would have added a charm to the entertainment which the blotches on the canvas did their best to dispel. The boardwalk, covered with myriads of electric lights, added to the brilliant illumination from the hundreds of lively little shops,



ENGINE OF THE LIMITED TRAIN WHICH PLOWED THROUGH THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE CAR AND TELESOPED THE NEXT PULLMAN.—Holmes Cummins.

and dotted profusely with the most comfortable and spacious rolling-chairs that have ever been devised, is a panorama at any hour of the night, and a picture of life and beauty at the fashionable hours for promenading.

I like the hotels of Atlantic City. They are built for safety and comfort. I mean the best ones, like the Chalfonte, for instance. Steel and concrete, brick and tile, and iron-work everywhere impress you with the permanence of the work. Even the window-frames of the Chalfonte are of steel, and, to give the guest an absolute assurance of safety, the best system of fire-escapes I have ever seen is provided, with one at every landing and on every side of the building—not the spider-web ladders that we ordinarily call fire-escapes, built on the outside of buildings, but deep wells, through which convenient ladders are run, with landings on every floor that no timid person would fear to utilize. The table has the flavor of old-

fashioned housekeeping, as well as of the new Parisian notions of cooking. If you want honey with your breakfast cakes, you can have it. If you like "fried mush," which was one of the delights of my childhood, it is on the menu, alongside of stewed apples of the good old kind, and grape-fruit of the new. The goose and turkey and chicken are not served with "dressing," but with "filling," and the occasional presence of a genuine diamond-back terrapin, and a bit of choice venison or wild duck, makes you realize that you are alongside the borders of an excellent hunting-ground.

The ladies like Atlantic City. As they enter the dining-room of the Chalfonte, or as they approach the comfortable and roomy halls filled with easy rockers and converted into solariums, they have an opportunity to observe their appearance in the numerous cheval glasses conveniently arranged so that they are not conspicuous, nor do they make those who utilize them noticeable. Hot and cold salt water in one's bathroom is a real luxury. The art gallery and broad, bright solarium on the roof have their quiet cozy corners for bridal couples, who, at Atlantic City, find their best shelter from an unfeeling world. As a New Yorker, thinking of these things on my first visit to Atlantic City, I could not but feel that there might be another Atlantic City if man would only re-enforce what nature has provided along the beach at Coney Island. Perhaps some day we shall have it. It is not a prediction to be smiled at, and, when we do have it, the wonder will be that no one had thought of it before.

J. A. S.

Mrs. Sage's Philanthropic Aims.

IT IS stated that Mrs. Russell Sage, who is devoting her vast fortune to benevolent uses, will not follow the example of those philanthropists who endow institutions with large sums of money. Mrs. Sage is quoted as saying that while she is disposed to aid struggling churches, and also institutions which care for the ill and the needy, her preference is to extend help to individuals whom she finds to be worthy. This is certainly choosing the harder path of philanthropy, for much more personal investigation and attention are required in this method of charity than in the former. Mrs. Sage is credited with the opinion that endowments put churches and other institutions beyond the necessity for work, thus making them indifferent and negligent along the lines where they should do the most good.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.

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Sign and forward coupon below and it will be mailed you six months free.

American Securities, 32 Broadway, N. Y. 64
Mail American Securities six months free to

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 611.

"C." Jacksonville, Fla.: I do not understand your inquiry. To what "copy" do you allude?

"H." Wyand, Ill.: The S. A. and A. P. bonds are good, considering the guarantee of the S. P. behind them.

"D. P. S." Philadelphia: The difficulty about such investments is that you could not get your money without a sacrifice if you had to sell the stock in an emergency.

"L." Bagley, Wis.: 1. Without a better understanding of the respective values of the properties that are to be merged, I could not say whether the offer was entirely fair to you. It looks fair on its face. 2. I could not use the proxy, as the meeting is in Chicago.

"M." Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: The difficulty about all such companies is that in case you wanted to use your money it might be very difficult to sell your holdings. For that reason, securities which are dealt in on the Stock Exchange and which always command some kind of a market have the preference with investors.

"J. H. P." New York: 1. It all depends upon the amount of business you do. Very little is needed if you do not carry your customers. 2. I should think so. 3. I know of no reason why any one cannot do a brokerage commission business if he can make satisfactory connections. 4. It would be very easy to obtain correct answers to your last few inquiries by calling up the parties interested on the telephone.

"R. S." New Jersey: 1. I can get no quotations. 2. Occasionally, there is an upward movement in Bay State Gas on the curb. Then you could take better advantage to get out of your holdings. 3. No.

4. Western Union, paying regular dividends, has looked cheap at recent figures, but the competition with it is increasing, and the surplus is not as large as it has been. 5. I know nothing about the party or its properties. I should be careful how I invested in the latter. Will make special inquiries.

"M." Brooklyn: 1. Unless the money market finds relief, there must be greater liquidation, but there is danger on the short side as long as heavy holders of stocks have the banking resources which seem to be at their command, and which have thus far fully protected their interests. 2. It is not a market in which it is safe to operate on either side at present, unless for a quick turn. 3. Any member of the New York Stock Exchange will serve you.

"C." New York: 1. The improvements of the Pennsylvania will require several years for completion, especially the tunnels and terminals at New York. 2. The Pennsylvania has been disposing of a large amount of its holdings in other roads, and borrowing heavily besides. It has tremendously increased its fixed charges, and also added largely to the cost of its labor. Under the circumstances any lull in our prosperity would endanger its present rate of dividends.

"R." Morton: 1. The decline in Standard Oil is readily explained. It is due wholly to the attacks of the hysterical press, which has stimulated the attacks of the Federal administration. I have no doubt that the stock is a purchase for those who have the money to spare and the patience to hold. The dividends this year have aggregated 40 per cent. 2. I do not regard any of the industrial bonds as "very conservative investments," though I think well of American Tobacco 6s and Steel 5s. The L. and N. general 6s are an excellent bond. 3. Pennsylvania Railroad looks reasonable at 139, but it has sold this year as low as 123. 4. Clover Leaf preferred does not pay dividends, though it is earning them. The funded debt includes \$10,000,000 prior lien 3-1-2 per cent., and \$6,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. This first mortgage may be increased \$10,000,000 to retire the prior lien, and when this is done the 4s will be the only mortgage on the property. I therefore regard the bonds as an excellent speculative investment. 5. No one can tell whether the O. and W. will increase its dividends within a year or not. Its earnings, it is believed, justify higher dividends. It is not a Rockefeller property, but is controlled by the New Haven and Hartford.

NEW YORK, December 13th, 1906. JASPER.

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Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

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225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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Water jet at bottom of bowl, which cleanses the inside of the trap, and insures bowl being absolutely washed out.

Water seal of unusual depth, making escape of sewer gas impossible.

Vacuum chamber into which entire contents of bowl are drawn by syphonic action.

To know what a closet should be to be safe, study the sectional view showing the principle and action of the Sy-Clo Closet. If your closet is not self-cleaning, odorless, positive in its action when flushed, replace it with the Sy-Clo,—the closet of health.

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Sy-CLO
TRADE MARK

The Sy-Clo Closet as shown by the illustration of the sectional view, is formed in a single piece—fine hand-moulded china—without a crack or crevice where impurity can lodge. Unaffected by water, acid or wear. No enamel to chip or crack. If your closet is different in any respect, it is unsafe. Replace it with the Sy-Clo.

The name "Sy-Clo" on a closet guarantees that it is made under the direction and supervision of the Potteries Selling Company, of the best materials, and with the aid of the best engineering skill, and has the united endorsement of eighteen of the leading potteries of America.

FREE. Send us the name of your plumber, and we will send you a valuable booklet "Household Health." It will tell you how to be certain of the sanitation of your home, and may explain the cause of past illnesses you have never understood.

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THREE ★ ★ ★ STAR
WHISKEY
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Money-making in Mining.

THE sky-rocket rise in Nipissing stock, which was the basis of the great bull movement in mining shares on the New York curb, came to an untimely finish with the official announcement that the Guggenheim syndicate had declined to exercise its option for the purchase of a majority of the stock at \$25 a share, or five times its par value. The Nipissing is the famous Cobalt silver property in Canada whose recent discovery was the mining sensation of the period. The Guggenheims announce that they will protect their friends who had entered subscriptions with them for the stock, and who had sustained losses by reason of the failure to act under the option. The newspapers represented that the Guggenheims lost over \$1,500,000 by not exercising their option; but if they did, it was their own fault, for they had only to sell the stock short when they made up their minds not to exercise the option. They knew very well that the announcement of this determination would drive the stock down. I have no doubt they did so, and, instead of being losers by the break, were handsome winners, and therefore have just reason for offering to make good the losses which their friends sustained.

"B." Bellaire, O.: Answer by letter.
"Novice." Brooklyn: I do not advise the purchase of either.
"S." Jamestown, N. D.: I can get no reports on either. They are not to be recommended.
"B." Baltimore: 1. Catlin & Powell stand well. 2. I can get no report regarding the parties to which you refer.
"W." Dundee, N. Y.: All the reports from it are exceedingly favorable, and it would not surprise me if it sold considerably higher.
"M." San Francisco: The address of the president of the Mogollon Mining Company is Mr. James J. Curran, Cooney, New Mexico.
"B." Bethany, Mo.: 1. The La Cobia has a promising development, and the capital is small. It is only a fair speculation. 2 and 3. I do not advise the purchase of either.
"W. A. K." Baltimore: I do not find anything particularly attractive in the three propositions to which you refer. The reports I have received are not entirely favorable.
"S." Spring Valley, N. Y.: I can ascertain very little about either of the properties, and do not advise the purchase of the stock unless you have special knowledge as to its value.

"F. A. E." Cincinnati, O.: Very little is known about the property in mining circles, but I am told that it is very heavily capitalized, and is not attractive at the price at which it is offered.
"I." Alameda, Cal.: If the statements made by those who have visited the New Mexican property are justified, it ought to offer a much better opportunity than the two mining companies you mention.
"R." Merrill, Wis.: The Sonora Chief was organized two years ago, and has \$1,500,000 capital. Considering the work done on the property, the capital is large. I do not regard it as especially attractive. The construction of a railroad, passing near the mines, will be of advantage to it.

"M. N." Brooklyn: The Charter-Rate Mining and Tunnel Company has an office at Georgetown, Col., but the executive offices are at 42 Broadway, N. Y. The superintendent, Charles H. Morris, has had thirty years' experience in mining in Clear Creek. The stock at 50 cents looks better than either of the others.

"C." Goshen, Penn.: 1. Rumors have prevailed from the outset that the Nipissing would not disclose a mine of great depth and continued value. Until it has been more fully developed, it must be a speculation. The fact that the par value is only \$5 must not be overlooked. 2 and 3. Answer by "Jasper" in his Wall Street department.
"B." Orangeburg, S. C.: While Victoria Chief is not sold on the curb, and it is fortunate that it is not, in view of some of the curb's antics recently, Colonel Hopper announced long since that he would re-purchase the stock of any subscriber who, within six months of its purchase, had reason to be dissatisfied, and that he would pay the cost price with interest at six per cent. You can confirm this statement by writing to Colonel Robert Hopper, 100 Broadway, New York. It is a fair offer.

"M." Portland, Me.: The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company, at Danville, Wash., has splendid rail transportation to smelters four miles distant at Grand Forks, British Columbia, and ore can be loaded and hauled for about fifty cents a ton. With the completion of the tunnel and adits the production should be large and profitable. If you will write to the F. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston, you may secure a beautiful portfolio of photographic reproductions of the property.
"L." Mass.: The latest statement I saw was in a New York paper of December 5th, to the effect that "A large force of men is at work on the Palmer Mountain 100-stamp mill. Water necessary for use in this large treatment plant will be held in an artificial reservoir that has been blasted out of the solid rock on the mountain side over the mill site. This is one of the greatest long-tunnel mining enterprises in the West." Mr. John Boyd, general manager, 56 Wall Street, New York, will send you a collection of pictures of Palmer Mountain upon request.

"C. F. R." Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The capital of the company is too large, considering the amount of work done upon the property. The ore shows good value. 2. It is not a dividend-payer, but is a fair speculation. 3. Greene Gold-Silver is a purely speculative purchase at prevailing prices. I do not regard it as favorably as the shares of Victoria Chief, selling at considerably less. 4. It is impossible to make a prediction, but I understand the company expects to be able to do so. 5. I do not advise their purchase at this time.

"R. S." Jersey City: 1. Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining, Drainage and Transportation Tunnel stock (common), at \$6.50, looks better than Giroux or Mitchell. Reports from Dumont, Col., indicate that the tunnel is nearing the biggest ore bodies owned by the company, and when developed these are expected to furnish high-grade ores enough to keep the Specht mill running. Much of the ore is sent direct to the smelter, and averages about \$100 to the ton. Write direct to the company's offices, 43 Exchange Place, New York, if your broker has delayed delivery. 2. A. R. Specht & Co. are well rated.

"N." Summit, N. J.: Only one of the mining companies on your list offers to sell its bonds at par and give with it a bonus of stock, and that is the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, of New Mexico. The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise, November 23d last, reports that J. F. Luthy, of Albuquerque, an experienced mining man, has just visited the Mogollon, and expressed himself as highly pleased with its showing. Stevens' "Copper Handbook" has a very favorable report on the Mogollon, and I have little doubt that it will be restored to the dividend-paying list. All the other properties mentioned by you, especially the last and the first, stand

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When the furnace or other stoves go wrong and fail to furnish the necessary heat, a PERFECTION Oil Heater will make any cold room or hallway warm and comfortable in no time. It's a different oil heater from the ordinary kind. It gives intense heat without smoke or smell because fitted with smokeless device. Absolutely safe—wick cannot be turned too high or too low. For general use the

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is superior to gas heaters and other stoves because it can be readily moved from place to place. It is superior to any other oil heater because of its improvements. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Oil fount and wick carrier are made of brass throughout. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Every heater warranted. At your dealer's or write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

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is an ornament to any room and is the best lamp made for general household use. Unexcelled in light-giving power; absolutely safe; perfectly constructed. Made of brass throughout and nickel finished. Every lamp warranted. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.



MEUX'S Original London STOUT

No beverage equals it for a cold luncheon or a hot supper. Delicious with oysters.

LUYTIES BROTHERS, Agents, N. Y.

well. The ore in the Anaconda-Sonora is said to be of very high grade.

"D." Tacoma: The holdings of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining, Drainage and Transportation Tunnel Company, at Dumont, Col., comprehend a very large acreage of patented mineralized lands, including three developed mines whose records of production are said to aggregate a million and a half; also a tunnel site and fast-growing tunnel, a modern stamp and concentrating mill, three shaft-houses and aerial tramway. More complete information may be had by addressing A. R. Specht & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York. The firm has good commercial rating and its mining enterprise is favorably spoken of.

"T. T." Richmond, Va.: Twenty-five million dollars will go into railway construction in the Philippines during the coming year. From Manila a line

is projected to run northward through the Cagayan valley, the richest tobacco section in Luzon. This railway is likely to cross the 44,000 acres of the Philippine Plantation Company, and in opening up this vast section will tend to increase the earnings of the company materially. The Philippine Plantation Company has announced a dividend for 1906 of 62.3 per cent. Hamilton Wright, the well-known journalist, secured some beautiful photographs of northern Luzon during his visit there a few months ago, copies of which will be sent you by addressing A. L. Wisner & Co., 82 Wall Street.

"Cash." Troy, N. Y.: 1. The secretary of the Devine Mining Company, W. A. Patterson, of Chicago, has for many years been the general Western representative of the Batchelor & Lincoln Company, of Boston, a long-established and prominent shoe manufacturing and jobbing concern. Mr. Patterson refers to this company, 610 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, or to the Continental National Bank, of Chicago. His business standing is first class. 2. The value of the copper holdings in the State of Washington of the Devine Mining Company, Limited, will undoubtedly be increased by the extension of the St. Paul Railroad to the Pacific coast. This new railroad line will pass within four and one-half miles of the Devine Company's mine. It is said that \$250,000 cash was recently offered for this property. 3. Mr. W. A. Patterson, 159 La Salle Street, Suite 740, Chicago, will give you any information which you may desire.

Continued on page 614

If you drink champagne because it's good, You're sure to drink the "Brotherhood." But if you drink it for a bluff, Then imported is good enough. The wine says the rest.

Business Chances Abroad.

INDIA now furnishes a good market for talking-machines, of which thousands are used to the great delight of the natives. Every one who can afford it wants one of these instruments, and the records most in favor are those which reproduce the native songs. American machines have already been introduced, but Consul Michael, of Calcutta, says that there is room for more.

IT MAY surprise persons who think of the Oriental as slow, to learn that great gains have been made in recent years by the Indian mills which have been competing with American cotton-mills for the trade of British East Africa. In the sale of gay-colored prints which are demanded in that region, Indian mills surpass all competitors except the English, and have taken much trade from Americans. There is an opportunity for American manufacturers to compete with England, Germany, India, and Arabia in the sale of striped unbleached scarfs, which are worn as loin-cloths and are popular throughout the East African protectorates. The farming community of this region has received various American implements, such as plows, harrows, drills, and cultivators, with considerable favor. The importers, however, who handle these goods complain bitterly about the delay in deliveries.

AFTER JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG



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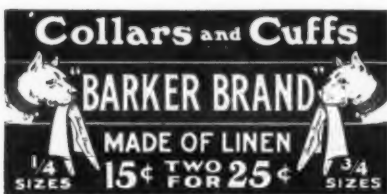
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A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. Nineteen years before the public. They Never Run's Home, mailed FREE. Address for sample, New York City, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Making Money In Mining.

Continued from page 613.

"Northampton": Anonymous communications are not answered.

"M." Summerville, N. J.: 1. The Nevada-Utah is pretty heavily capitalized at \$15,000,000, but it has a number of good properties well located, and, at the present price of copper, ought to make handsome profits. 2. The Mogollon has not yet advanced in sympathy with the rest of the market, but may do so at any time.

"J." St. Paul: 1. The best on your list is the Anaconda-Sonora, regarding which a number of reports have appeared in print. 2. I would be careful of the very low-priced mining stocks. Some of them are offered at these figures to attract the attention of thoughtless people, and have absolutely no value. In many cases they are little better than bankrupt concerns.

"R." Charlestown, Mass.: I have no doubt that the title of the Nipissing mine is pretty nearly perfect. Mr. Hammond, the mining engineer, who reported favorably on the property, stated that it was impossible to know whether the surface richness would continue to any great depth. The capital is \$6,000,000, par value \$5. The officers include a number of prominent and wealthy men, among others E. C. Converse, J. R. De Lamar, R. M. Thompson, and Joseph Wharton.

"McC." Bridgeport, Conn.: Big men are not always the safest men to follow in the mining field. Note the number of heavy losers by the recent sharp decline in Nipissing, which has in its directorate a number of eminent millionaires. Some of the most successful mining properties of the country have been developed by men hardly known to the outside world. Ability and integrity, with a practical knowledge of the mining business, are far more essential requisites than a Wall Street reputation. Colonel Hopper, who is at the head of the Victoria Chief, gives the best of references, and all who have dealt with him during his extensive business experience in the West commend his integrity. Every shareholder who has visited the Victoria Chief has returned impressed by the wonderful promise of the property. If half the expectations of the management is realized, it will be one of the great copper producers of the Southwest, and a rival of the most prosperous mines in the country. It would be very easy for any doubter to communicate with stockholders who have visited the mine to learn the truth about the property. Some of these are well-known business men.

A line to Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president Victoria Chief Copper Co., 100 Broadway, New York, will bring you copies of letters that stockholders have written, without solicitation. The fact that the price of the shares has been advanced to \$1.50 foreshadows a further advance in the near future, for every allotment thus far made has been promptly taken up by those who believe in the property.

NEW YORK, December 13th, 1906. ROSCOE.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermist," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

A LIVING example of the benefits of life-insurance is furnished in the person of Charles Rhind, the oldest policyholder in the Mutual Life, who recently realized on a policy which he took out sixty-one and a half years ago, about two years after the formation of the company. The policy, which was originally for \$2,500, has cost Mr. Rhind \$1,502.50. Its surrender value was \$4,315.86. Mr. Rhind, who is ninety-seven years old, is in good health, but wished to make a present of the money to his sister, who is his only heir. He is the oldest living alumnus of Columbia. How far his longevity is due to the peace of mind induced by his reflections upon the provision he had made for his old age we are not informed, but such assurances are certainly not without weight in determining the tale of a man's years. To the other recommendations for the guidance of those who wish their days to be long in the land—as who does not?—we may add the injunction, "Don't let your life-insurance policy lapse."

"B." Toledo: 1. Take the annual dividend plan. 2. Your endowment policy in the Equitable is certainly good for the guarantee to which you refer. The ability of the company to keep its guarantees has never been brought into question.

"A." Buffalo: 1. The polls will close December 18th. You can send your ballot by mail. 2. The elections close at the same time. 3. The statements made about the Mutual Life ticket have not been corroborated. You should make up your mind yourself, especially as you say you know the men against whom the charges are made.

"H. M. C." Columbia, S. C.: 1. An endowment policy, of course, costs more than a simple, plain, ordinary life-insurance would cost. This is because it offers greater benefits, for at the end of the endowment period you receive the face of the policy, no matter how much longer you may survive, while in an ordinary life payment is made only after death. 2. The Equitable plan has many things to commend it.

"Portland": 1. Among the best of the New England insurance companies I would include the Mutual Benefit, of Springfield. It has an excellent record. 2. The size of a company is not always the best evidence of its strength. You should consider the surplus and the assets and liabilities. 3. I see no difference, inasmuch as they all make about the same premium rate, and are all reliable beyond any doubt.

The Hermit

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

SOHMER & Co. find it almost impossible to keep pace with the pouring torrent of orders. The fame of the Sohmer Piano is now world-wide, and the demand for the instrument is almost universal.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE, BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drug-gists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

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